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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair and cold, fresh westerly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76⅞c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅛c.; cash cotton, 8⅛c.

CONGRESS.—Representative Sibley (Dem., Penn.,) made an argument for expansion which aroused great enthusiasm in the House and galleries. Senator Allen of Nebraska in the Senate yesterday continued the attack on Secretary Gage. Senator Allen spoke in opposition to the Financial bill.—Page 3.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate a debate occurred on the motion to advance the Ford School bill to a third reading. The motion was lost. In the Assembly the Minton Anti-cigarette bill was recommitted and many bills were passed.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—It was rumored in London last night, but not confirmed, that Gen. Buller had recrossed the Tugela and attacked the Boers again. The belief is prevalent that some important operation is under way. Great Britain s total force in South Africa is now nearly 200,000 men. M. Deschanel, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, in taking his seat as a member of the Academy, made a speech in which he highly praised the progress of the United States.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

A. H. Campbell of Brooklyn married as his fifth wife Mrs. Phoebe Osborn of Plainfield, N. J.

Page 2.

A meeting in the interest of peace was held at Carnegie Hall last night under the auspices of a number of clergymen.

Page 3.

High police officials of Brooklyn Borough are disturbed over Chief Devery's apparent purpose to hold them strictly responsible for the many alleged poolrooms and gambling places in the borough, and persistent rumors of changes are current.

Page 4.

A fast passenger train on the Plant system was wrecked near Tampa, Fla. Two men were killed and a number were injured.

Page 5.

The special train bearing the remains of Gen. Lawton, Major Logan, and Surgeon Armstrong left San Francisco on its journey to Washington.

It was reported yesterday that an application would be made for the further reduction of the rapid transit bond. Corporation Counsel Whalen expressed himself as in favor of such a reduction if it would prevent delay.

Page 7.

In a fire in a parochial school in St. Louis two lives were lost and 200 children were in danger.

George Webber of Mount Vernon said on Tuesday that he would die yesterday. His prediction was fulfilled.

Page 12.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday.

Simon Fatman, a cotton broker, committed suicide yesterday in Mount Sinai Hospital.

Mrs. Marie Clermont of 429 Fifth Avenue was probably fatally burned in her room yesterday while dressing to go out.

Paintings and art objects worth from $35,000 to $40,000, as estimated, were destroyed in a studio building fire in East Twenty-third Street yesterday.

John Reedy, ex-Postmaster of Pocantico Hills, who has been on trial on charges of using the mails in alleged green goods operations, was acquitted yesterday. George Morris, the other defendant, was convicted.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 4.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

MADISON C. PETERS RESIGNS.

To Leave the Bloomingdale Reformed Church March 1—A Change in Belief the Reason Assigned.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, pastor of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, last night submitted his resignation to the Board of Officers of the Church, to take effect March 1.

"My resignation is a straight matter of conscience," said Dr. Peters last night. "It is the result of two years of prayerful meditation and consideration. I resign for the sole reason that I believe that the Bible teaches baptism for believers only. I don't want to participate in a controversy. I don't want to be interviewed.

"I have been pastor of this church for eleven years. I have done much hard work here. Naturally I dislike to sever the relations that I have incurred and the very pleasant ties that bind me to this congregation. But there is such a thing as a man having a conviction, and there is such a thing as a conviction having a man. My conscience has dictated my decision in this matter. I submitted it to the Board of Officers to-night, and they have it under advisement. I will make the announcement to the church Sunday. I had hoped to make it there for the first time, but it leaked out in some way, and I make this statement to avoid misrepresentation or misunderstanding. I have arrived at the conclusion that the Bible intends that only believers can be baptized. Infants are, therefore, ineligible. I will join the Baptist Church. There is no doubt on that score."

BIG RAILROAD STRIKE FEARED.

Eight Thousand Employes of the Great Northern Are Ready to Go Out at Any Moment.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—The indications are that the long-expected strike on the Great Northern Road will now take place within a few hours. Eight thousand men are ready to go out at a moment's notice. That the company is aware of this is shown by the fact that its agents in Chicago, Milwaukee, and other large cities have for some time been gathering men to take the places of those who strike. It is said that there are 800 men ready in Chicago, 200 in Milwaukee, and an equal number in some other places. The employes know this, too, but they are none the less determined to strike.

They promise to give the new comers a warm reception when they arrive. In Chicago between 300 and 400 men are lodged to-night at the Wyoming Hotel waiting for the signal that a strike has taken place on the Great Northern Road. Some of these are former railway men, but many others are entirely "green." Few, if any, have an idea why they are brought together, and the hotel men refuse to say anything about it. But local railway employes have been watching the hotel for several days, and the departure of the men will be known in Minneapolis as soon as they start. The Great Northern has arranged for a train which is ready to start at any moment to convey the men north.

THE BOERS AND THE TRUSTS.

Sympathizers with the Former Now Fight the Latter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—An anti-trust meeting is to be held here to-morrow night. It appears to be under the management of the men who arranged the Boer meeting held here recently. Representative Sulzer, who presided over the Boer meeting, is to preside to-morrow night. Senators Allen and Mason, who were down to speak at the Boer meeting, are to speak against trusts, and Senator Pettigrew is another speaker announced to be heard. Representatives Lentz, Carmack, and Ridgley are to speak.

The only Republican speaker on the list, so far announced, is Senator Mason.

ANOTHER BATTLE IS BEING FOUGHT?

Rumored that Gen. Buller Has Made a Third Attack.

TUGELA RIVER CROSSED AGAIN.

Difficulty of His Position Is Clearly Understood.

It Is Intimated that He May Have Been Heavily Reinforced Since the Defeat at Spion Kop.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—While no official confirmation has been received of the report printed in The St. James's Gazette, on what is said to be good authority, that Gen. Buller has crossed the Tugela River at three places and that fighting has been proceeding all day long, there is a disposition to credit it here in trustworthy quarters.

Various independent correspondents confirm the report that Gen. Buller told his troops on Jan 28 that he hoped to relieve Ladysmith within a week.

The St. James's Gazette says it has no reason to doubt the correctness of its information, although it has not yet learned the exact positions Gen. Buller seized.

Spenser Wilkinson, in the Morning Post to-day, in discussing the situation, says:

"The enemy will act with common sense. They will place outposts on the hills and keep back their main body until they see the direction of Gen. Buller's movement. Then they will quickly bring up the main body and extemporize what defensive works they can, in addition to such as they have profusely prepared in anticipation of various possible advances.

"That is what every one would expect them to do, and that their main body can ride faster than Gen. Buller's main body can walk was also pretty generally understood. The consequence is that the Boer army cannot be turned. Wherever it is attacked it can present an entrenched front.

"According to Winston Churchill, there are 7,000 Boers watching Ladysmith, the same number held ready to resist Gen. Buller, and 5,000 kept in reserve to reinforce either body at need. Thus Gen. Buller has to attack 12,000 men entrenched on favorable ground. For that purpose Mr. Churchill thinks he ought to have 36,000 men instead of 25,000. In other words, Gen. Buller ought to have another division.

"This opinion coincides with the view we have all along expressed—that the centre of gravity of the war lies in Natal and that a British victory there would be decisive, while a complete British defeat in Natal would have disastrous consequences not easily to be estimated.

"It seems difficult, in view of the strategy accepted at the War Office, as well as at Cape Town, to believe that Gen. Buller is to be allowed once more to attack a position with less than the numerical superiority of three to one which tacticians commonly think necessary for such a task. It is hardly intelligible that he should attack again without being reinforced.

"Apparently, however, a third attempt will be made without loss of time. Indeed it seems probable that the movement is now in progress. We must hope that the splendid bravery of our men will be rewarded by success. When Mr. Churchill says that 'the public must nerve themselves,' he probably means, 'Prepare our countrymen at home for heavy losses in the coming battle.'"

A letter appears to-day from a Hanoverian officer, formerly of the Twenty-second German Infantry but now among the military advisers of the Boers, which says that nearly 10,000 trained European soldiers, including quite 300 officers, are among the Boers. Referring to the military situation at Ladysmith, the officer says:

"Owing to the strength of our position, on a circle of heights, like Sedan, we cannot be brushed aside except by a relief column outnumbering us two to one."

ROBERTS HAS 213,000 MEN.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Mr. Wyndham's remarkable declaration in the House of Commons that Great Britain will have in a fortnight 180,000 regulars in South Africa; 7,000 Canadians and Australians, and 26,000 South African volunteers is received with wonderment. Of this total of 213,000 troops, with 452 guns, all are now there, with the exception of about 18,000 that are afloat. Beyond comparison this is the largest force Great Britain has ever put into the field. At the end of the Crimean war she had scraped together 80,000 men. Wellington at Waterloo had 25,000.

Mr. Wyndham's speech was the strongest defense the Government has yet put forward as to what has been done and is being done.

The general tone of the morning papers is that his figures will astonish the country. Roughly speaking, only 80,000 men are at the front. Ten thousand others have been lost, and 10,000 are shut up at Ladysmith.

Excluding these, there are 70,000 troops who have not yet been in action, in addition to those at sea. Why so many effectives have not yet been engaged is explained by the lack of land transport and the organization of supplies, to which Lord Roberts is devoting his experience and Lord Kitchener his genius for details.

It seems as though the weight of these masses must destroy the equilibrium which now holds the British forces stationary wherever they are in contact with the Boer army.

Lack of transport and organization will not explain adequately why, when Generals at the front request reinforcements, they get them in rather small numbers. Knowledge is slowly penetrating to London that large garrisons must be kept in Cape Colony to hold down the Cape Dutch, who, as every one knows, outnumber the British residents three to two.

MAFEKING DRIVES BACK BOERS.

BULUWAYO, Jan. 20.—A message from Col. Plumer, who was at Gaberones with the Mafeking relief force, says he has received a message from Col. Baden-Powell, dated Mafeking, Jan. 17, saying:

"All well during the past fortnight. Have been pushing out the trenches toward the enemy's big guns, and, Jan. 16, their ninety-four-pounder and high-velocity Krupp evacuated their positions and retired eastward of the town, whence they are capable of little damage. Have thus pushed the enemy on three sides well out of rifle shot.

"Have opened a new grazing ground for cattle.

"The enemy still has two strong positions on the east side, which we hope to shift with dynamite."

GERMANY IN A QUANDARY.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—It is strongly rumored in Parliamentary circles that the chief political object of Dr. Leyds in visiting Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg is to induce France, Germany, and Russia to intervene if Great Britain should attempt to seize Delagoa Bay.

It is learned that Count von Buelow, the Foreign Secretary, has thus far refused to give a definite promise. There have been daily conferences between the Emperor and Count von Buelow on the subject. German colonial circles and the German Government itself regard the war as distinctly unfavorable to Germany's interests in Africa. No matter how it may end, Germany will acquire uncomfortable neighbors—either "fanatical Boers" or "presumptuous British."

More than this, the feeling is that in German Southwest Africa, where the Boer element is strong, but slumbering, a formidable Boer movement is bound to be awakened. Germany, therefore, would like peace under conditions that would leave both belligerents weakened.

Gen. von Schweling, in the Lokal Anzeiger, says:

"The Boers will and must continue the fight until the military bankruptcy of the English is accomplished."

BOER METHODS ARE SHOWN.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Winston Churchill sends a long dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, and, in addition to details respecting the position on the Tugela, he gives a most interesting survey of the general position. He says:

"These most serious attacks upon the War Office appear unjust. The great army in Africa is of the finest quality, beautifully organized and equipped in all details, and has excellent artillery. The Boer guns are few but splendid, and are cleverly handled. The Boers can find the range of moving targets at 7,000 yards, often at the first shot of our guns. We cannot explain how."

In an interesting comparison of British and Boer methods of warfare as illustrated during the battle of Spion Kop, showing how the British troops were "cramped, mixed, and disorganized," and how the "machinery of control was shattered," he says:

"This would not have affected the Boers, each of whom, in pursuance of a general resolve either to hold or to evacuate a position, would have acted individually and quite independently of officers' orders. It was a case of a pack of hounds against a flock of sheep. But the next morning the British battalions were again collected and solid, showing the advantage of discipline.

"A similar loss would have disheartened the Boers and have caused a general trek. Herein lies our expectation of ultimate success. The British have great recuperative powers. The Boers have none. The war, therefore, is brought nearer an end even by unsatisfactory operations."

Mr. Churchill, who anticipates that the consequences of the war will not be altogether evil, "as there will be a great increase of respect between the combatants, and contempt, the former wedge of cleavage, will be gone forever," recalls the American civil war, and says:

"Union is never born without travail, and after the refining flames have cooled, we shall find the pure gold of a more harmonious system. Let Great Britain persevere."

BOER DEFENSES STRENGTHENED.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the following dispatch from Spearman's Camp, dated Jan. 30:

"Col. Wynne has taken command of Gen. Woodgate's brigade. Col. Miles has been appointed chief of Gen. Buller's staff.

"The Boers are still constructing defensive works opposite Potgieter's Drift. A strong cavalry reconnoissance proceeded to-day westward, in the vicinity of Honger's Spruit.

"Lord Dundonald's reconnaissance in the direction of Honger Spruit found the road clear. The enemy was not to be seen.

"There is an optimistic feeling in all ranks. The troops are confident of ultimate success. Great enthusiasm was aroused by the Queen's message and Gen. Buller's speech expressing admiration for Gen. Warren's and Gen. Clery's divisions, and hoping they would reach Ladysmith in a week.

"The natives persist in asserting that Gen. Joubert was killed by a shell, outside of Ladysmith."

BUYING UP BRITISH COAL.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The announcement that a firm of Cardiff coal shippers has contracted to supply foreign agents with 400,000 tons of steam coal for shipment abroad has occasioned genuine uneasiness. The destination of the fuel is not mentioned, but, as coa at present is exceptionally scarce in Germany, France, and Russia, it is probably going to one of these three countries. France is already replacing her home deficiency by buying in the United States, but the American shipments are intended solely for railroad locomotives, and will not be used in the navy. The vital interest which the question has for Great Britain will be understood when it is realized that Natal is depending on Wales for coal, for the numerous transports that have gone to Durban, because the colonial coalfields have been closed by the war.

It is pointed out that it would be a good political move on the part of the Boers to drain the fuel resources of Great Britain in this manner, and, in the event of sudden demands, the British Navy would be perilously crippled by the loss of so much coal. Some of the newspapers advocate the Government placing an embargo on such transactions in wartime.

MACRUM ACCUSED OF TIMIDITY.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Canon Farmer, who was forced to leave Pretoria with other British clergymen, has arrived in London. With reference to Charles E. Macrum, the former United States Consul at Pretoria, he said:

"Mr. Macrum was one of the last men I saw before leaving. I told him he was taking the wrong side and did not understand American feeling. His chief care seemed to be for his personal safety, and I think it was chiefly on that account that he left in the midst of the crisis. He is not a strong man, and President Krüger may have taken advantage of this. But when I last saw Mr. Macrum he was a patriotic and loyal American.

"In regard to Blake's so-called volunteers, they are, like Mr. Blake, mostly burghers who would have been obliged to fight anyway. Mr. Macrum told me there were 5,000 Americans in the Transvaal, most of whom the United States was glad to get rid of."

NO MINISTER TO THE BOERS.

House Committee on Foreign Affairs Does Not Adopt the Suggestion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—At the meeting of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day William Alden Smith of Michigan brought forward a proposition to provide for a diplomatic representative to the Transvaal, in place of the limited Consular representation now provided. The suggestion was discussed, but Mr. Smith did not submit a formal motion, and the proposition did not take form in the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill as finally agreed upon.

The discussion of Mr. Smith's proposition was animated. Mr. Smith said many Hollanders in his district were desirous that the United States should have a representative in the Transvaal, with ample authority to act for this Government and its citizens. Mr. Smith maintained that this could be done without any interference with treaty obligations.

One of the members of the committee suggested that the appointment of a United States Minister to the Transvaal during the present war would be equivalent to a recognition of the Boer Republic, and would be so construed. As there appeared to be a disposition to regard the proposition as likely to cause trouble, Mr. Smith said he would not press it to a vote, as he desired unanimity if anything was to be done. The committee adjourned soon after, with the understanding that Mr. Smith is free to offer the proposition as an amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular bill when it is considered on the floor of the House.

The bill as agreed upon carries a total of $1,740,476, as against $1,711,533 last year, and $1,895,848 estimated by the State Department.

Germany Plays a Shrewd Game.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times comments upon "the transparency of the device of some German newspapers in trying to induce the United States to intervene in the Transvaal war, so as to throw upon the United States the onus." He remarks that "the Germans, of course, rightly consider intervention impracticable for Germany."

British Now West of Kimberley.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 31.—A British force with artillery is reported to have occupied Prieska, and is now encamped there. Prieska is on the Orange River, 100 miles below Orange River station and west of Kimberley.

THE STATE TRUST TO BE ABSORBED

Will Be Merged Into the Morton Trust Company.

NEGOTIATIONS KEPT SECRET

Arrangements for Consolidation Practically Settled—Histories of the Companies.

Another consolidation of big financial corporations has been decided upon after weeks of planning and negotiation. The Morton Trust Company, which was incorporated last July, with ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton at its head, is to absorb the State Trust Company, the institution which has lately figured so much in the newspapers through the fight instituted by one of its stockholders, Abram Kling.

The merger was virtually settled yesterday at a meeting of the men who have been carrying the negotiations through, at the offices of the Morton Trust Company, 38 Nassau Street. The consolidated company, which will bear the name of the Morton Trust Company, will have a capital stock of $2,000,000, and a surplus and undivided profits of well over $2,500,000.

The negotiations have been conducted principally, it is understood, by ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, who is a Director in the Morton Company, as well as a Trustee in the State Trust Company; by ex-Gov. Morton, and by George G. Haven, a Trustee in the Morton Company. This merger means the bringing together of interests which have long been recognized as among the strongest in the metropolis and dominant in many prominent industrial and financial concerns.

On the side of the Morton Trust Company figure such names as John Jacob Astor, Henry M. Flagler, D. O. Mills, A. D. Juilliard, President Richard A. McCurdy of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and ex-Gov. Morton, while members of the Whitney syndicate, dominant in the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and in a large number of electric concerns, including, besides Mr. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan and P. A. B. Widener, represent a large part of the State Trust Company's strength. R. A. C. Smith and Secretary Elihu Root, who is counsel for the Metropolitan, also considerably associated with the Whitney interests, are on this Board of Trustees.

The influence of the Mutual Life Insurance Company will be strong in the Consolidated Company as it is in the Morton Trust Company now. Richard A. McCurdy, Frederic Cromwell, George F. Baker, Augustus D. Juilliard, George G. Haven, William C. Whitney, and James N. Jarvie of the Morton Trust Company directorate are all Trustees of the Mutual Life as well.

NEGOTIATIONS IN SECRET.

The negotiations which have brought about this merger have extended over many weeks, although carried on with perfect concealment. In fact, many of the Directors or Trustees of the companies concerned are not yet acquainted with the plan for consolidation. The board of each company will be asked to ratify the scheme, and the law compels it to be then laid before the stockholders of each company. No difficulty in obtaining their consent is considered likely.

The general trend of the times toward amalgamation and toward centralization of management, which has proved so effectual in enabling united concerns to accomplish much more than they were able to when separated, is responsible for this move. It was not made with a view to handling any one special big deal. Men prominent in both concerns have simply realized that by combining resources, not only would a greatly increased prestige and power to gain and hold public confidence be obtained, but a much larger trust company business could be done with the working capital of the two corporations joined. It will not be a matter of many weeks before the whole deal will have been put through.

The men concerned were reticent in regard to their plans last night and unwilling to have their names used. But several of the most prominent of those who have been interested in the negotiations admitted the fact that the merger had been arranged for. One of the Trustees of the State Trust Company said when questioned on the subject:

"I think the merger will be an excellent thing. There is no doubt, in my judgment, that it will prove most satisfactory to the shareholders of both companies. It means the joining of two big properties. It means therefore that the consolidated company will be able to handle matters that neither of the present companies could. At present consolidation is in the air. We are falling in with the general movement. It is necessary nowadays to have a good deal of money to work with if you don't want to be handicapped in undertaking anything of importance.

NATURE OF THE UNION.

"What will be the nature of the union?" he was asked.

"It will probably be a simple merger," he replied, "a consolidation of the assets of both concerns. The State Trust Company stock was paid in at 150, thus making a capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $500,000. The surplus has greatly increased. The company has been very prosperous since the new management took hold, about a year ago. The State Trust Company's capital will be united with the capital of the Morton Company, thus making a capital for the new company of $2,000,000, and its surplus and undivided profits will be much greater."

"Has the recent trouble the State Trust Company has encountered been at all influential in causing this merger?" the Director was asked.

"Not in the slightest," said he. "The negotiations began long before any hint of that fight came out. As a matter of fact, the State Trust Company is in splendid shape, and always has been, under its present management. I believe it is the sixth in earning power in the State. I dont' know Mr. Kling, but I do know that there is nothing at all in his contention that the company is shaky. This consolidation is simply due to the fact that it is a good thing for both corporations to unite interests."

"Has it any bearing on the plans for the merger of the International Banking and Trust Company with the Century Trust Company and other corporations?" was a question.

"It has not," was the reply. "This is an entirely separate matter, and only takes in the Morton and State Trust Companies."

It is thought that the plan of consolidation may be the simple one of increasing the capital stock of the Morton Trust Company and selling it to the State Trust Company in exchange for the stock of the latter corporation, share for share. It is true that the surplus and undivided profits of the State Trust Company are not quite so large as those of the Morton Company, but on the other hand, the State Trust Company has over three times as many deposits, over three times as much out on loans, and made over eight times as much in profits during 1899.

The prestige of Gov Morton's name at the head of an institution is taken into account in reckoning the advantages of the Morton Trust Company as a money maker. It is thought more than likely that he will continue as President. Walter S. Johnston, president of the State Trust Company, it is understood, will be only too willing to take a rest, as he is a man of means.

MORTON COMPANY'S HISTORY.

The Morton Trust Company was incorporated at the State Banking Department at Albany on July 27 last, to carry on the business of the old firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., which went out of existence two months later, on Sept. 30. It organized with a capital of $1,000,000 and $1,500,000 surplus, both paid in cash.

Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, the founder, is Chairman of the Board of Directors. The other executive officers are: Vice President—Edward J. Berwind; Second Vice President—J. K. Corbiere; Secretary—W. R. Cross. The Board of Directors is made up as follows: James W. Alexander, John Jacob Astor, George F. Baker, Edward J. Berwind, Frederic Cromwell, Henry M. Flagler, George G. Haven, Joseph C. Hendrix, Abram S. Hewitt, James N. Jarvie, Augusuts D. Juilliard, Joseph Larocque, D. O. Mills, Levi P. Morton, R. A. McCurdy, W. G. Oakman, John Sloane, William C. Whitney, and A. Wolff.

In the reports of trust companies, made to the State Superintendent of Banking, as of Jan. 1 and for the year 1899, the following was the showing of the Morton Trust Company:

RESOURCES.

Stock investments, (market value)	$2,754,566.84
Amount loaned on collaterals	3,127,010.09
Amount loaned on personal securities	200,000.00
Cash on hand	3,000.00
Cash on deposit	1,220,876.90
Other assets	35,241.13
Total	$7,340,695.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,500,000.00
Undivided profits	49,538.14
General deposits payable on demand	4,791,156.88
Total	$7,340,695.02

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Total amount of profits during the year	$98,859.13
Interest credited depositors during same period	25,348.58
Expenses of institution, same period	23,972.41
Amount of deposits on which interest is allowed	4,773,988.77
Rate of interest, per cent	2 to 3½

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY.

The State Trust Company has a capital of $1,000,000, and a surplus and undivided profits amounting to $1,250,000. It was organized in 1890 by Willis S. Paine, one of the Directors of the American Surety Company, with a capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $500,000. A large block of the stock, it was said, was subscribed for by the American Surety Company, another large block being taken by a syndicate. Mr. Paine became President, and the Board of Trustees had a majority connected with the management of the American Surety Company.

In 1898 a syndicate was organized by R. A. C. Smith to purchase control of the State Trust Company. The stock was then at 170. Francis S. Bangs, who was President at the time, resigned, and William A. Wheelock succeeded him. Mr. Wheelock's tenure of office was brief, and he gave place to Walter S. Johnston, the present President, who resigned the Presidency of the American Surety to take the position. When Mr. Bangs left six Directors went with him, and their places were taken by William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, Joel B. Erhardt, R. A. C. Smith, P. A. B. Widener, and H. Vreeland.

The present officers, in addition to President Johnston, are: Vice Presidents—William A. Nash and Henry H. Cook; Secretary and Treasurer—H. M. Francis; Trust Officer—H. B. Berry; Assistant Secretary—G. L. Wilmerding. The Board of Trustees is as follows: Edward H. Clark, Henry H. Cook, J. B. Duke, Joel B. Erhardt, Joseph N. Hallock, William Jay, Walter S. Johnston, Edwin A. McAlpin, Anson G. McCook, Andrew Mills, William A. Nash, Forrest H. Parker, George Foster Peabody, Elihu Root, Thomas F. Ryan, R. A. C. Smith, H. H. Vreeland, Charles E. Warren, William A. Wheelock, H. P. Whitney, William C. Whitney, and P. A. B. Widener.

The report made to the State Superintendent of Banking showed the following to be the position of the company on Jan. 1 last:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$31,600.00
Stock investments, (market value)	2,694,927.39
Amount loaned on collaterals	11,585,141.84
Amount loaned on personal securities	10,000.00
Cash on hand	40,036.91
Cash on deposit	2,639,235.53
Due from banks	1,228.50
Other assets	120,246.40
Total	$17,122,411.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits	761,889.83
Deposits in trust and general deposits payable on demand	14,829,116.55
Other liabilities	31,405.19
Total	$17,122,411.57

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$830,924.50
Interest credited depositors	227,197.57
Expenses of institution	71,687.70
Dividends declared	60,000.00
Deposits on which interest is allowed	10,947,589.90
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 4

ABRAM KLING'S ATTACK.

At the beginning of the year Abram Kling, a stockholder, presented to Gov. Roosevelt, through Charles P. Bacon, a lawyer, a petition alleging that in violation of the law the trust company had been loaning money to its own Directors and persons interested in the company, to the amount of over $5,000,000 against collateral of doubtful value, or without a ready market, and also that it had made larger loans than it had a legal right to do.

An examination of the company's affairs was made by ex-Adjt. Gen. Avery D. Andrews, who was specially appointed to make it. He reported that the concern was solvent. At the request of the Governor, Frederick D. Kilburn, Superintendent of Banking, made another examination, and his report confirmed that of Gen. Andrews, and added that there was a large surplus.

The attacks upon the company were continued, however, and in order that no possible doubt as to the soundness of the concern might linger in the minds of the public Gov. Roosevelt asked the Clearing House Committee of the Clearing House Association to make an examination. The committee did so, and found that on Jan. 12, at which time its examination began, the company was in the satisfactory condition shown in the report of the Superintendent of Banking.

On Tuesday last, however, Lawyer Bacon returned to the charge and filed with Attorney General Davies a petition for the revocation of the charter of the State Trust Company on the allegations of fact set forth in his first letter to State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn, and on the report of Gen. Avery Andrews, now in the possession of Superintendent Kilburn.

WOMAN ESCAPES FROM BURGLAR

Takes With Her $5,000 in Money and Her Jewelry After She Was Beaten.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—A burglar entered a house at 3,105 Groveland Avenue early yesterday morning and chloroformed a pet dog which he left dead in a closet. He then awakened Mrs. M. V. Price and demanded $5,000 which she had received the day before as the proceeds of the sale of a farm. She attempted to cry for help, but he quickly clasped his hand over her mouth and beat her with her own shoe, because she refused to tell him where she had put the money. The woman feigned unconsciousness.

When the burglar turned to search the room, she left the bed, and in the darkness was able to slip past the thief and secure a jewel box from the dresser. Hastily adding $900 worth of jewelry and the roll of money in her night robe, she crawled out of the room, staggered up the stairs, and fell fainting into the apartment occupied by Dr. Helen Reynolds Kellogg, who was awakened by her groans.

"I sold my farm at Lake Beulah, Wis., last week and received $5,000 as one of the payments," Mrs. Price said. "On Monday a sudden draft of wind swept out of a front window and scattered in the neighboring streets a number of receipted bills, some of them amounting to $200. The man either learned of the sale of the farm or found one of the scattered receipts and concluded there was a large sum of money in the house."

Florida, Cuba, and Nassau.

Via Penna. R. R. and Southern Railway. New York & Florida Limited leaves New York daily, except Sunday, 12:40 P. M. Two other fast trains daily, 3:25 P. M. and 12:10 night. Through Pullman and dining car service. New York Office 271 Broadway.—Adv.

TAYLOR ASKS FEDERAL AID

Appeal to be Considered To-day at a Cabinet Meeting.

National Administration Desirous of Avoiding Interference in the Kentucky Controversy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Late to-night it is admitted at the White House that a communication has been received from Gov. Taylor of Kentucky, but no further information is given regarding it. The subject is one that will not be discussed for publication by those who have access to the President, Secretary Root alone venturing the admission that an appeal has been received and that it will not be answered at once.

After its receipt by the President, Attorney General Griggs and Secretary Root went to the White House and had a long consultation with the President. At midnight it is ascertained that no reply has been sent to-night and that none will be sent until after the meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow, Friday being the regular Cabinet day.

Gov. Taylor's communication to President McKinley, it is said, is in its nature a memorial. It goes at great length into the situation in Kentucky, making an explanation of the conditions there. While definite and absolute information on this point is not obtainable, there is reason to believe that a specific request for the immediate presence of Federal troops is not made.

It can be stated with great positiveness that there has been no change in the President's attitude and no wavering in the opinion of the Administration that interference with Kentucky's domestic affairs must not be hastily undertaken.

As has been said before, the only pretext upon which the use of Federal troops can be predicted is the interruption of Inter-State commerce or interference with free movement of the mails. It is the belief of members of the Cabinet that the Democrats will make efforts to prevent that interference.

Kentucky Democrats here declare that some of the Kentucky Republicans will themselves interfere with the mails in order to provoke the intervention which will result in the employment of United States troops to maintain order.

There is no one who dreads the use of the United States troops in Kentucky at this time more than the President. It is not at all certain that his reply to Gov. Taylor will be sent to-morrow. There is to be no haste in this matter. The Administration believes that it is entitled to reasonable opportunity for reflection before acting.

The situation is one of great perplexity to the Federal authorities. Hitherto it was hoped that the contest between the Republicans and the Democrats at Frankfort would be settled in a legal way, and the Administration has shared the hope of Republicans and some Kentucky Democrats that Gov. Taylor would be able to maintain himself in the office to which they believe he was elected without support of any kind from Washington.

The anxiety of the President and his Cabinet to keep out of the matter was made known to several visitors from Kentucky prior to the meeting of the Legislature, and it was then asserted by Kentucky Republicans here and in Frankfort that the people of the State expected to settle their disputes without Federal intervention.

Much as the occasion for the present disorderly condition of Kentucky is regretted, and much as it is attributed to the Goebel law regulating elections in that State, it is admitted that Kentucky's right to make such election laws as shall seem fit to the majority of the Legislature cannot be questioned.

The Administration does not pretend to any more power to dictate to Kentucky its method of settling election disputes than it would assume to provide a way of settling election disputes in New York State. This has been set forth to the Kentucky visitors to Washington, and they have been warned not to provoke an unnecessary state of disorder.

It is just possible that the President may be compelled, before the controversy about the Governorship is over, to take precautions to assure the security of the Federal courts and of commerce and the mails moving through Kentucky.

To do this it might be necessary to send troops to points where mail trains were obstructed, and to protect the courts from disorderly persons. It would be with the greatest reluctance and apprehension that the Administration would meet this necessity.

The troops would be placed under men instructed to use the utmost caution to avoid a collision with the people, and there would be every precaution to avoid using the forces so as to justify complaint that they were used to sustain either of the claimants of the Governorship.

FRANKFORT HEARS THE NEWS.

Democrats to Urge the President Not to Interfere—Substance of Taylor's Appeal.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 1.—The news wired from Washington that Gov. Taylor had sent a message to President McKinley, asking for support, had an enlivening effect upon the Democrats here, and to-morrow Senator-elect Blackburn and other Kentucky Democrats will call upon the President and give him the Goebel side of the case.

Ex-Gov. McCreary and Warden Lillard of the Penitentiary held long conversations to-night over the telephone with Mr. Blackburn, giving him the latest phases of the local situation. They received the information from Mr. Blackburn that it had been rendered practically certain that there would be no interference in Kentucky affairs by the National Administration under any circumstances. Notwithstanding the expressed confidence of Mr. Blackburn, the delegation will call upon the President in the effort to wipe out all chance of Federal interference.

It is understood that the message of Gov. Taylor to President McKinley contained between 800 and 1,000 words, and in giving the reasons for appealing as Governor to the National Administration for assistance, Gov. Taylor gave a history of everything that has occurred in Kentucky in connection with the contest since the election of last November.

He sifted the election figures reported officially by the County Boards after the election and afterward as returned to the State Board, showing the plurality for the Republican State ticket as afterward affirmed by the State Board of Elections, stating that on the official report of a majority of the State Board the certificates of election were issued and the incumbents duly qualified.

After reviewing all that was done from the date of his inauguration in December to the meeting of the Legislature, early in January, the Governor went into the details of all that has been done since the case passed from the canvassing of the State Board of Elections to the Joint Contest Board, selected by the Legislature, including the alleged unfairness in casting lots for the members of the Joint Contest Board.

It is stated that reference was made to the announcements that arguments would be heard this week by the Contest Boards, and next week given to deliberation in examining authorities and preparing the report to the Legislature on the contest for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

When Senator Goebel was shot down last Tuesday, this individual act of cruelty, which, it was declared, should be condemned by all, was made the pretext of interested partisans for the most rash and desperate course of procedure ever known. Even such a deliberative body as the Contest Board brought its deliberations to a sudden conclusion by not hearing any arguments, refusing to postpone its work until the heat of passion had abated, and delivered an immediate impromptu decision in favor of the victim of the assassin.

KENTUCKY TROOPS GUARDING TAYLOR

Bayonets Bar the Doors of the State House to Legislators.

TWO BLOWS AT THE GOVERNOR

Banker and Penitentiary Warden Refuse to Recognize Him.

Lawyers Make a Vain Attempt to End the Trouble—Public Men Receive Threats of Assassination.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 1.—Gov. Taylor and his Republican friends, with the support of the State troops, remained to-day in possession of the State House and other public buildings. The soldiers apparently are awaiting developments. While nearly all the officers are Republicans, many of them said to-day that they had no intention of resisting the legal Governor of Kentucky, providing they were once satisfied that either Taylor or Goebel was legally entitled to the office. Other things being equal, they will stand by Taylor.

Gov. Taylor remains in his office in the Executive Building,

their dignity and were inclined to make facetious remarks to the soldiers.

At 8 o'clock Speaker Trimble posted a notice in the office of the Capitol Hotel, calling members of the House to meet in one of the hotel parlors. Forty-four members only were present, and this being no quorum an adjournment was taken. The meeting was not originally intended as much for business purposes as to serve notice on the military that the Legislature was able to meet when it chose. The notice was posted in ample time to have allowed the soldiers to prevent the gathering.

The Senate also held a short caucus and nominated Senator Carter of Anderson County to be President pro tem. of the Senate, a position heretofore held by Goebel.

The records of the House of Representatives, which were taken from the clerk yesterday by the militia while the Legislature was racing around the streets in the vain endeavor to find a hall in which they could hold a joint session and seat Mr. Goebel, have been returned to him by Gov. Taylor.

NO MONEY FOR MILITIA.

Two direct slaps were given Gov. Taylor to-day by public officers who declined to obey his orders. The first came from President Rodman of the Farmers' Bank, which is a State depository. Some vouchers on the bank were signed by Gov. Taylor in favor of some of the militia officers, who wanted money for their companies. When they were presented at the bank payment was refused. President Rodman said that he did not see how he could pay out the money on orders signed by Gov. Taylor until he knew for certain who was the actual Governor of Kentucky. He had asked an opinion from the attorney of the bank, he said, and when it was received he would act accordingly. He declared he would take no chances of paying out money until he was satisfied he was acting under proper authority.

The attitude of the bank toward the Taylor vouchers created a decidedly bearish sentiment on the part of the local grocers, who have been furnishing supplies to the soldiers, and to-night they refused to honor any orders unless they were accompanied by cash. When this was reported to Adjt. Gen. Collier, he at once furnished the money necessary. At the same time he announced that before the trouble he had foreseen the possible attitude of the bank and the grocers and had secured control of the State military appropriation. He had money enough, he said, to pay for everything. The grocers at once altered their opinion of the financial stability of the militia, and supplies are now flowing into the camp as before.

The second incident promised for a time to have serious consequences, and trouble may yet arise from it. Gov. Taylor issued a pardon to Douglass Hayes, a convict in the Frankfort Penitentiary, who is serving a five-year term for manslaughter, having been sentenced in March, 1899. When the pardon was sent to Warden Lillard he decided that he could not set the man free until he was satisfied regarding the legal status of the Governorship. He declined to honor the pardon, and informed the Penitentiary Commissioners of his action. They agreed with the position taken by the Warden and the man was held.

The action of Lillard, who is an ardent supporter of Gov. Goebel, aroused intense indignation among the Republicans, and it was declared that a detachment of soldiers would be sent to the penitentiary to take the man away by force if Warden Lillard persisted in his refusal to release Hayes. No such talk, however, came from the office of Gov. Taylor or that of Adjt. Gen. Collier. The talk was resented by the Democrats, and Lillard received open offers of aid in case he should decide to engage in battle with the soldiers over their right to enter the prison and release Hayes.

When his office was visited this evening, the Warden was engaged in a conversation over the telephone. He was giving the man at the other end of the wire information regarding the number of men he could provide to resist a possible attack. He rang off as several visitors entered his office and discontinued the conversation, declining to disclose the identity of the man at the other end of the wire, who was evidently asking him if he desired assistance.

"I can do nothing else than hold the man," said the Warden. "The situation is known to everybody, and I cannot assume the responsibility of releasing men on the order of Mr. Taylor when the Legislature has declared specifically that Mr. Goebel is the Governor of the State.

"Had the pardon been received yesterday, I would have let the man go and been glad to do so. I wish to keep no man in this place, but I cannot release convicts on the order of a man who, it has been declared by the law-making power of the State, has no right to issue such an order."

When asked if he intended to offer resistance to a detachment of troops, if one should be sent to release Hayes, the Warden replied: "Oh, no; it would not do for me to attempt any such thing as that. I have fourteen guards only, and they could not do much against soldiers."

When asked if he did not know where he could obtain plenty of help if he needed it, the Warden said: "When the soldiers come up here and demand the keys for the purpose of taking out Hayes, I think they are likely to get them. If convicts are taken out of here in that manner, the responsibility will rest on the men who take them away and not upon me."

No answer was returned to Gov. Taylor either by Warden Lillard or by the Board of Penitentiary Commissioners. His letter transmitting the pardon was ignored. It is possible that a reply will be made to it tomorrow, but it is not likely.

LAWYERS FAIL TO AGREE

Democrats Refuse to Submit the Case Finally to the United States Supreme Court.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 1.—Lawyers representing the Republicans and Democrats held conferences to-day in an unsuccessful effort to arrive at a peaceful means of settlement of the existing trouble. The suggestion which led to these conferences came from the Republican side, and just before noon T. L. Edelen of Frankfort, one of Taylor's attorneys, appeared at the Capitol Hotel to meet Judge Pryor, Louis McQuown, and Col. William Scott, the legal advisers of the Democracy.

After a short talk Mr. Edelen declared that Gov. Taylor and the Republican Party were anxious to avoid anything that might possibly lead to serious trouble, as the present conditions might do if nothing was done to prevent it. He was assured by the Democratic attorneys that they were as anxious to save any clash between the parties as the Republicans could be. Mr. Edelen then proposed to submit the case of the rival Governors to the Kentucky Court of Appeals, which, he declared, judging by the action of Judge Hazelrigg in swearing in Gov. Goebel, probably would decide against Gov. Taylor. He then wanted the right to submit the matter to the United States Supreme Court for final settlement.

The talk was informal, Mr. Edelen merely stating his proposition in order that the opposing attorneys might take the matter under advisement. The lawyers separated with an agreement to meet again at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

When they met for the second time Mr. Edelen again submitted his proposition and received the reply that the Democratic attorneys desired to have the matter adjudicated in the State courts. To this Mr. Edelen objected, saying he wished the final settlement to be made in the Supreme Court at Washington.

Mr. Edelen asked for details regarding the seating of Gov. Goebel by the joint session last night. As it had been repeatedly announced that the Republicans would claim that the seating of a Governor by joint ballot was contrary to the Goebel election law, which provides, the Republicans claim, that the vote shall be taken separately, the Democrats declined to say anything about the meeting. They told Mr. Edelen that the proceedings of the session were written in the journal of legislative proceedings, and that he would there find all the information which it was possible to give him.

Mr. McQuown urged the Republicans to concede the election and seating of Gov. Goebel, but Mr. Edelen declined to entertain the idea. Nothing more could be said on either side, and the lawyers separated. As they left the room Mr. Edelen intimated that it was possible that he might be able to submit another proposition at some later time. He was given to understand that he would be met half way and the conference was at an end.

TAYLOR STATES HIS POSITION.

Declares the Legislature Acted Illegally, and Says He Will Not Give Up the Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 1.—The conference between attorneys of Taylor and Goebel to-day has been accepted in certain quarters as an indication that Taylor was disposed to yield. In a statement made this morning Gov. Taylor made clear his position.

"The entire proceedings by which it is sought to force me from the Governor's chair," said he, "are arbitrary and without justification, either in law or equity. These proceedings, it is true, are being conducted with all due respect to the formalities of law. But it is the mere formality that is respected. The Democrats are in the majority in the Legislature, and can cloak the most unjust and illegal acts under legal forms. Then they have the sympathy and the support of the courts, from the highest to the lowest, almost, in everything they attempt to do. Why shouldn't they follow the courses laid down by law, under such circumstances?

"How was it in the election? They had the precinct election officers throughout the State; they had the Election Commissioners in almost every county—I might say every county—of the State, and they had the State Election Commissioners. In every instance where there was a doubt regarding a vote cast for a candidate on the Republican ticket that vote was thrown out; wherever there was doubt regarding a vote cast for a candidate on the Goebel Democratic ticket it was counted, and not an opportunity was overlooked to take from the Republican ticket or to add to the advantage of the Democratic ticket.

"In spite of all that, when the returns came to be counted by the State Election Commissioners they showed that I was elected Governor and my ticket with me. But they have the Legislature and they institute contest proceedings. The general form of these proceedings is according to law, but there are irregularities connected with them that stamp them as most illegal and they are. There is no reason why I should give in to these Democrats in the face of these circumstances, and I have no intention of doing so."

As to the action of the Democratic members of the General Assembly, Gov. Taylor said:

"Their session had no semblance of legality. It was a farce. In the first place, as I understand it, there was no notice of the intended session given by the Speaker to all the members, Republican and Democratic. It was held by mere private intimation passed from one Democratic member to another. They are supposed to have met in a room of the Capitol Hotel, but they did not all gather there at one time. They went in by fives and tens, learned what was desired, gave their assent, or their vote, or their signatures, whichever it was, and then left the rooms to make way for the others.

"When I issued the proclamation the Legislature was not in session. It had adjourned without announcing the time or place of its next meeting, a fact that made it entirely within my right to do just as I have done. The Legislature cannot now meet anywhere but in London, as I have ordered, and there it will meet next Tuesday if there is a majority of the legislators in London."

PROCEEDINGS TO OUST TAYLOR.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 1.—Important legal action will probably be instituted against Gov. Taylor to-morrow with the object of compelling him to give up his office. The Democratic attorneys have already prepared the papers in the case, but are guarding them to-night with the greatest secrecy. It is not certain that action will be taken to-morrow, some of the lawyers be taken of the opinion that it will be better to wait a day or two.

The proceedings are expected to be in the nature of a writ of mandamus, demanding that he vacate the office of Governor. It is practically certain that Governor Taylor will pay no attention to any process from the State courts.

CONGRESSMEN ON CONTEST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A number of the lawyers of the House of both political parties spent part of to-day in consideration of the legal phases of the situation in Kentucky.

Representative Grosvenor of Ohio said: "It is beyond cavil that Taylor, up to whatever action was taken yesterday, was legally Governor of Kentucky, because he had the certificate of election from the Board of Election under the Goebel law. If the contest was legally passed upon by the terms of the Goebel law, then Goebel now is Governor and Taylor is ousted. Here two considerations arise. A distinguished Kentucky lawyer informs me that in the final proceedings each House must act separately, not the two houses jointly. If he is right, then the action yesterday is void. As to the right of Taylor to convoke the Legislaure Feb. 6 at London, I can give no opinion, as I am not sufficiently familiar with the law of Kentucky. If it is a legal order under the Constitution, then any act of the Legislature before that date is void."

Representative Rhea of Kentucky said: "The Democrats have pursued constitutional and peaceful methods, and public sentiment must and will sustain this party. Goebel has been duly declared Governor by the only constitutional body authorized to determine the rights of the contest in a perfectly legal and orderly manner, and will be sustained in the courts of this country."

Representative Miers, (Dem., Ind.,) who was Judge of the Circuit Court of Indiana for two years, said that he had read the provision of the Kentucky Constitution empowering the Governor to adjourn the Legislature in case of "war, insurrection or pestilence" to such place as he should fix, and it seemed to him that the Governor must be the judge of the existence of a state of insurrection. "Gov. Taylor," he added, "having declared a state of insurrection, and adjourned the Legislature to meet Feb. 6, it strikes me in an off-hand way that no action taken by the members of the Legislature before that date could be legal."

Representative Grout of Vermont said: "The certificate of the Election Commissioners made Taylor's title as Governor complete till legally set aside by the Legislature. The committee of the house had found Goebel elected, and if that finding had been legally adopted by the Legislature it would unquestionably make Goebel the legal Governor. But meantime, Gov. Taylor, under a provision in the Constitution, called the Legislature together at London on the ground that Frankfort was in a state of insurrection. Whether the condition in Frankfort justified this action of the Governor is, of course, a proper inquiry for the courts, and I will venture no opinion upon it. Until held legal by the courts it must stand, and the fact remains that the Legislature was not allowed to and did not assemble as a Legislature and adopt the report giving Goebel the seat. In an informal way it declared him elected.

"I believe the courts will hold that the action of the Legislature should have been in the two houses, as deliberative bodies regularly convened, with notice to the minority as well as the majority of time and place, in order to make its action legal, especially on so important a matter as unseating a Governor. I cannot see how Goebel's title can be held good on the informal and ex parte action of the Democrats, even though Taylor's action in adjourning the Legislature may ultimately be held unjustifiable. The question raised is one of title and not of right."

Representative Wheeler (Dem., Ky.,) said: "The Constitution of Kentucky provides for the meeting of the Legislature at the seat of government. It had been meeting there when the acting Governor forcibly restrained it from entering the Hall of Representatives and prevented it from meeting at any other point. The provision for meeting in the legislative hall is merely directory. Failure to meet at that place does not vitiate that act of legislation, and ordering the oath administered is the judicial determination of the contest pending by the highest authority known to the law of the State and from which there is no appeal. The Chief Justice of the State recognized this by administering the oath to Goebel."

WOMEN TO HOLD MASS MEETING.

They Will Aid in the Efforts to Purify Kentucky Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 1.—The women of Kentucky propose to take a hand in the efforts to purify politics in Kentucky. Mrs. George C. Avery, President of the Women's Emergency Association of Louisville, has, acting under the authority of the association, issued the following call:

"The Women's Emergency Association, representing nearly 3,000 women, who compose the principal clubs, church, and philanthropic societies, &c., of the City of Louisville, will hold a mass meeting in the church building, corner Fourth and Chestnut Streets, on Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1900, at 3:30 o'clock P. M. The meeting will be addressed by the following ministers:

The Right Rev. Bishop Dudley and the Revs. Carter Helm Jones, E. L. Powell, and J. Kinsey Smith, also Messrs. Alexander Humphrey, and Temple Bodley and is called for the special purpose of directing the attention of women to the importance and necessity of using their influence in behalf of good citizenship.

"Resolutions will be presented condemning the practice of carrying concealed weapons. The meeting will be strictly nonpartisan, and every woman in the city of Louisville is cordially invited."

To Pray for Kentucky's Deliverance.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 1.—Bishop Lewis W. Burton of the Diocese of Lexington, today issued an invitation to all Christian people of this city to assemble in mass service to-morrow in the Christ Church Cathedral "for supplication to Almighty God for guidance and deliverance in this anxious time of civil disorder and tumult." The meeting was called at the instance of such ministers of Central Kentucky as could be reached by telegraph.

MR. GOEBEL'S HEART WEAK

Unless It Becomes Stronger the Doctors Fear He Cannot Live Many Hours.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 1.—The news from Mr. Goebel's room at 11:30 to-night is serious, and indicates that he may possibly die before morning. The action of the heart has grown weaker, and as circulation through the right lung is retarded by his wound, but little blood is received by the heart. Unless the action of the heart becomes stronger, it is feared death will ensue.

Mr. Goebel passed an unfavorable day, although he was fairly comfortable when night came on. He has half a dozen doctors around him, and the reports of his condition vary according to the latest physician who leaves his room. One doctor is confident that he will recover, and another generally allows him an hour or two before he shall breathe his last.

His strength is maintained to a great extent by injections. He has had several sinking spells, out of which he was brought with some difficulty. He seemed to rally less readily from each successive collapse, but held his own steadily throughout the afternoon.

His kidneys have practically ceased their functions and slight symptoms of pneumonia have appeared, but have not as yet become so serious as to cause alarm in themselves. The majority of the doctors entertain no hope of his recovery.

At 9:30 to-night Dr. McCormick, the most optimistic of the physicians, declared that in his opinion there was no reason why Mr. Goebel should not recover. The traces of pneumonia which had appeared, he declared to be the usual occurrences in cases of this kind. The most serious symptom was, he said, the refusal of the kidneys to operate, and a consequent danger of blood poisoning.

SAYS THERE WAS A PLOT.

Sutton, Arrested Wednesday, Believed By Louisville Police to Know All About the Shooting.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 1.—The Louisville police are almost certain they have the key to the plot to assassinate Senator Goebel.

James L. Sutton, who was arrested yesterday, suspected of lunacy, is rational to-day, and he tells a straight story. He says there was a preconceived plot and that the originator of it was an ex-official of the State. He says this man arranged with three men to do the shooting and showed them the room in the third floor of the Executive Building from which the shooting took place. He also told the men the hour when Goebel would pass the window to go to the State Senate chamber.

Sutton is strongly suspected of being one of the men who took part in the plot. Suspicion is based on the fact that Sutton's description is not unlike that of one of the alleged culprits, and that he arrived here on the first train out of Frankfort on the evening of the shooting. Sutton talked loudly to himself in his room at the Victoria, and was heard to exclaim, "I am not the man who killed Goebel, but I know who did!" He leaped from a window to escape arrest, but was caught after a short run. The fall did not seriously injure him.

Sutton is Sheriff of Whitley County. He was in Frankfort, he admits, on the day of the attempted assassination. He says he came to Louisville that night to transact some business, but got out with some men and was drugged.

WATTERSON ACCUSES TAYLOR.

Assassination, He Says, Naturally Ended the Republican Campaign.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 1.—Henry Watterson, editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal, passed through here to-day on his way home to Louisville from a lecture tour in the West. In an interview on the situation in Kentucky he said:

"It surprises no one in Kentucky. It is a logical consequence of a campaign of corruption and debauchery. In a word, from first to last the Democrats have had to meet the money of the railroads and the threats of the Republicans, organized for armed violence, at every turn, and now these things culminate in assassination."

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 1.—Under the head of "Government by Assassination," Mr. Watterson to-morrow will charge that Gov. Taylor is responsible for the shooting of Mr. Goebel. Speaking of Taylor, he will say:

"No one, however, could have contemplated that the de facto Governor would go to the length he has gone in condoning murder after promoting it, and in shielding murderers after setting them on. Mr. Goebel was shot down from an ambush provided by the de facto Governor, Taylor. Instantly all effort to arrest his assassin was blocked by Taylor's orders.

"Two days have passed and not a word is said by this mock Governor, so ready with his treasonable proclamations and so prompt with his lawless use of troops to disperse legislative bodies, and to terrorize courts of law, to pursue the perpetrators of the horrible deed done under his own official roof, almost in his presence, and by men brought to Frankfort by his orders. If this be not a public acknowledgment of complicity, then there is no significance in human conduct. Even a Louisville and Nashville Railroad attorney would characterize it as at the very least 'contributory negligence.' Truly, whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

NEW YORK WOODS FOR PARIS.

The Exhibit Prepared by the State Superintendent of Forests.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The exhibit of woods of the State of New York for the Paris Exposition will consist of 79 different species and 180 pieces of wood. Each specimen is 12 inches long, 5 inches wide, and three-quarters of an inch thick.

There are two samples of each species. One shows the rough surface as it comes from the saw, while the opposite side has a smooth surface, showing the appearance of the wood as worked in a planing machine or under a carpenter's hand plane. The second piece is finished in oil on one side and on the other side in varnish, with a fine polish, or "piano finish." A few species are represented by more than two pieces, in order better to show some of the beautiful peculiarities of the wood, such as curly and bird's-eye maple, and also to show its appearance when quarter sawed or otherwise. The specimens are arranged in rows on six upright frames, with three rows and thirty pieces on each frame.

"In planning this exhibit," says Superintendent of Forests Fox, "I endeavored to prepare something different from the ones shown in the Forestry Building at the Chicago Exposition. The collection is unique in its design and attractive in appearance. Some of the specimens, by reason of the rare beauty of the wood, combined with the elegant, artistic finish, will afford a pleasant surprise to many who are already familiar with the woods of our State. The commercial character of the exhibit cannot fail to please all whose business or occupation might cause them to take a practical interest in such a collection."

ACCUSED OF OBTAINING $80,000 BY SWINDLING

Julius Schroeter Arrested on Complaint of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

BOGUS VIRGINIA BONDS USED

Importers and Traders' National Bank Sued for Conspiracy — Seaboard National Said to Have Lost $20,000.

Julius Schroeter, a middle-aged, respectable-looking German, with a residence at 7 Tiffany Park, Forest Hill, N. J., is now locked up in the Tombs on a charge of having swindled the banking firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. out of $38,000 by means of old, worthless forms of bonds of the State of Virginia, with forged signatures. If the story told by the police is correct, he also swindled the Seaboard National Bank out of $20,000 by the same method.

It was discovered last night that Schroeter has been the proprietor of a factory in Newark known as the People's Light Company for some time. According to the statements of some of the employes of the factory, his operations there have been also in violation of the law, as he was engaged in the manufacture of a style of gas mantle which had been patented by another firm.

As a result of Schroeter's operations with the forged bonds a suit for conspiracy to defraud was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court here by Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. against the Importers and Traders' National Bank of New York.

The worthless paper which Schroeter succeeded in retailing at such a high price was printed in 1882 by the Kendall Banknote Company. In that year the State of Virginia was issuing a series of bonds to pay off its debt. The State authorities made a contract with the Kendall Banknote Company for the printing of these bonds, but afterward cancelled it on account of a dispute and had the bonds printed by the American Banknote Company.

The first batch, which consisted of 431 $1,000 bonds, were printed by the Kendall Banknote Company before its contract with the State of Virginia had been canceled. The package containing them was sent to Richmond, where the State authorities refused to receive it, then back to New York, where the banknote company refused to receive it, and was finally sold at auction to defray the express charges.

Occasionally, as time intervened since then, one or two of these bonds have turned up and been pronounced worthless. Last September, however, Schroeter appeared in New York with a batch of over a hundred of them to which the signatures of the State officials of Virginia had been forged.

In some way he secured an introduction to one of the officials of the Importers and Traders' Bank, and, according to Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau, Schroeter had little difficulty in securing a loan of $30,000 from the bank, leaving as collateral security bonds with a face value of $50,000.

In October he returned to the bank with forty-five more bonds and a request for another loan of $20,000. This time the bank officials became doubtful of Schroeter's honesty, and asked him for time in which they might consider the advisability of making him a second loan. Five of Schroeter's bonds were sent to the State authorities in Virginia, who pronounced the signatures forgeries and the bonds worthless.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. allege that the bank officials, after finding the bonds worthless, pressed Schroeter for the return of the money he had borrowed, and finally supplied him with a number of the worthless bonds in their possession and enabled him to pass them on the plaintiffs in order that he might pay off his indebtedness to the bank. Schroeter is said to have secured on Oct. 18 a loan of $10,000 and on the 21st $28,000 more from Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. For security he deposited worthless bonds with a par value of $56,000.

Capt. McClusky said yesterday the prisoner gave the Importers and Traders' Bank a check for $5,000 which he had received from Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., as well as 450 shares in his mantel factory, for which he received forty-five of his worthless bonds back again. Capt. McClusky declared he took these bonds to the Seaboard National Bank and left them there as security for another $20,000.

W. A. Underwood of the law firm of Underwood, Van Vorst, Rosen and Hoyt, counsel for Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., says Schroeter, when questioned as to where he had received the bonds, said they were not his, but the property of Mrs. Emmeline Turner, formerly a resident of Mount Vernon, but who now lives in London. Schroeter exhibited when arrested a power of attorney purporting to come from her. Capt. McClusky says he manufactured it himself, and that he has been living with the woman at Forest Hill.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. early in November discovered the worthlessness of the bonds they had received and notified the police, who immediately set on foot a search for Schroeter. The police got wind of Schroeter's whereabouts in New Jersey about six weeks ago. From that time his factory has remained closed and his home apparently deserted. No further traces were found of him or Mrs. Turner until he was arrested yesterday as he was leaving the Lord's Court Building on William Street.

When arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court Schroeter refused to make any statement. "Mr. Dodd of 20 Broad Street is my counsel," said Schroeter, "and he will appear and speak for me in a few minutes."

Lawyer Dodd did not appear, however, although the Court waited for him for half an hour. No lawyer by the name of Dodd is given at 20 Broad Street in the City Directory. George Simpson, a law partner of Abraham Levy, finally came forward saying he represented the prisoner in the absence of Mr. Dodd. He moved for an adjournment until this morning, which was granted, the prisoner being held in $5,000 bail.

In Forest Hill, N. J., where Schroeter has been living for the last seven months, little is known concerning his character or antecedents. It was known that he was the proprietor of a gas mantle factory, and when detectives were seen looking for him it was supposed he was wanted for an infringement on the rights of some other company.

Schroeter employed ten men and about twice as many girls, the majority of whom were brought from New York. Any girls who were hired to work in the factory were ordered not to refer at all to their work in their conversation. All the windows in the factory, which is a two-story brick structure, were painted so that nobody could see inside.

Miss Kate Krushaw of Forest Hill, who was employed in the factory for several months, declares Schroeter once said to her: "It is against the law to make the gas mantels, and I was once forced to close a factory in New York on that account."

Another of Schroeter's neighbors says that he was seldom seen about his house. A woman with gray hair and a young man who was generally supposed to be his son, have been seen in his house from time to time, but not recently.

Officers of the Importers and Traders' National Bank refused to discuss the matter except to say the charge of conspiracy was absurd.

MRS. PALMER'S CAMPAIGN.

Opposition to Her as a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Mrs. Potter Palmer, who has been in Washington nearly a week, is doing some quiet electioneering for herself. She wants to be one of the twelve honorary Commissioners to the Paris Exposition. It is learned on good authority that the appointment had already been decided upon and Mrs. Palmer's name was at the head of the list, when a sudden and mysterious opposition developed, and the announcement of the appointments was held up.

The source of the opposition is believed to be Commissioner General Ferd. Peck, and the cause social jealousy. Paris exposition authorities do not object to her coming in some other capacity, but as a Commissioner she would have something like a diplomatic standing. She would have to be invited to many strictly official functions, where she would be the only woman present, and would be out of place. But Mrs. Palmer wants to go, and she is determined to go with the prestige of official standing.

MINISTERS ASK FOR PEACE

Urge Settlement of the Transvaal Dispute by Arbitration.

WANT UNITED STATES TO ACT

Dr. H. Pereira Mendes Says Vile Passions Were Exhibited at the Recent Pro-Boer Meeting.

A meeting in the interest of peace and the substitution of arbitration for war in the settlement of the disputes between Great Britain and the South African Republic was held in Carnegie Hall last night under the auspices of a large number of clergymen of various denominations. The Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, pastor of St. James's Lutheran Church, presided, and George W. Van Siclen acted as secretary, and the list of Vice Presidents included nearly 100 of the most prominent ministers in the city.

At the close of the meeting resolutions were adopted urging the early stoppage of the war and the submission of the questions at issue to a court of arbitration and calling upon President McKinley to tender the good offices of this country to bring about these results. Copies of these resolutions were ordered to be sent to President McKinley, Queen Victoria, President Krüger of the Boer Republic, President Steyn of the Orange Free State, and to the recently organized Committee of Conciliation of Great Britain.

One of the limitations placed upon the speakers was that the merits of either side of the controversy be not discussed, and, although it was apparent that the sympathy of the speakers and the audience was largely on the side of the Boers, the rule was adhered to with considerable fidelity, and those who favored English valor received quite as much applause as those who spoke of the bravery displayed by the Boers.

DR. REMENSNYDER'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Remensnyder, who was called to the chair, in the place of the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton of the Church of the Transfiguration, who was out of the city, made the first address. He began by recalling to his audience the fact that just as the twentieth century was closing with a Peace Conference, an exterminating war had broken out between two civilized peoples. There were only three reasons for war as the arbiter in the present dispute. One was that force settles a question as right—a hideously false statement. The second was selfishness, and the third was glory. "'Follow the flag' is the cry of those who war for Glory," the speaker said, "but there is something greater than a nation's flag—God, conscience, the flag of Truth that waves over all nations.

"Arbitration," he continued, "substitutes reason for passion, justice for force. It recognizes the right and brotherhood of men, prevents the carnage of war, and quenches ferocity and hate.

"Let us then, in the name of the American people, in the name of the Spirit and Church of Christ, in the name of the humanities of our age, call upon our Government to interpose its friendly offices, and this our multitudinous call is echoed by the shrieks of agony on South African battlefields, and by the moans of widows and orphans. And as this mighty call reaches our honored President, should he propose and secure arbitration, the act would shine in the whitest light of any in American history."

MR. ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

Robert B. Roosevelt, who followed, declared that the British Government had made a serious blunder. England had proved herself to be the friend of the United States at a time when the latter needed a friend, he said, and it behooves Americans now to return a friendly act by taking a stand as a friend to both belligerents and do all they can to bring about peace. "Meetings like this," he exclaimed, "do incalculable good. They set the British mind to thinking.

"They show to the world that the American conscience has doubted, to put it mildly, the justice of this war; they bring to bear upon our Government, and upon both parties to the conflict, the public opinion of the world; they will tend to sustain our Government in acting as soon as in its judgment an opportunity presents itself to intervene. What man with a human heart in his body would fail to do all in his power to avert any war, much more one between peoples of the same lineage, of the same sturdy love of justice and liberty, the same religion, who with a little forbearance might be brought together not alone to be friends, but to unite as one people, to coalesce, to fuse into a single race?"

The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, said in part: "I am glad we are met not to denounce or to argue, but simply to express our conviction that the American Republic owes it to itself and to the world to do everything that lies within its power to end this deadly and suicidal war. There are those who tell us that we have no right to interfere because of the Monroe doctrine. A few months ago, when it became our duty to sink a Spanish fleet on the other side of the globe, we did it, and our cannon balls went through the Monroe doctrine without doing that venerable policy any perceptible damage.

"What is this Republic for but to make precedents? From the very beginning until now we have done things in an unprecedented way, and the world is a happier world because we have not waited for some other nation to tell us what to do. America should be the peacemaker among the nations of the earth. We alone of all the nations of the earth can get England's ear. We are recreant to our duty if we do not attempt it."

The Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, after a plea for arbitration in all cases of international disputes, said:

"It does no good to call England a landgrabber. What are we doing in the Philippines? It does no good to call the Boers narrow in their views of citizenship. America shuts out the Chinese. No nation can safely point the finger at another to-day.

"No nation can say to another, 'Stand aside, for I am holier than thou!' But all can turn their backs on the past and make a new and mighty effort to show that they are loving children of Him who, Moses declares, 'loveth the peoples.'"

Dr. Mendes then referred to the pro-Boer meeting held in Grand Central Palace on Monday night, at which, he said, "vile passions were exhibited." "One of the sentiments expressed," he continued, "was that there be more orphans and widows in England,' and then, according to the papers, the walls shook with applause. Another speaker said that he 'prayed that the price of crape would rise in England.' That man was a representative man. A representative of what? Of human brotherhood? No, no. Of human hatred."

Turning to the ministers who sat about him on the platform, Dr. Mendes exclaimed, "I take it that you regard such a meeting as a blot on our civilization. I trust that on some future Sunday to be agreed upon you and all Christian ministers in this city will preach on the subject of "Arbitration as a Substitute for War," and I can promise that the ministers of my faith will do likewise."

George Gluyas Mercer of Philadelphia and the Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Duryee, pastor of Grace Reformed Dutch Church, also spoke.

WEDDED FOR THE FIFTH TIME.

A. H. Campbell of Brooklyn Now the Husband of a Woman Whom He Petted as a Child.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 1.—A. H. Campbell of Brooklyn and Mrs. Phoebe Osborn of Plainfield, N. J., were married here this morning. The groom is seventy-four years old and this was his fifth marriage. The bride was a widow of fifty-five years. Both are much younger in appearance than in years, and after the ceremony they blushed as though it was the first time they had taken a principal part in such an event. They had been acquainted for half a century, ever since as a child Phoebe Carpenter, the bride of to-day, was trotted on Mr. Campbell's knee when he visited her home in Glen Cove, L. I.

In his young manhood Mr. Campbell went to Brooklyn to reside and became prosperous in business. With Henry Bergh he founded the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and for more than a quarter of a century was its superintendent, giving his services gratuitously. During that period he made over 3,000 arrests, and he is still active in the work of the organization. After the death of Mr. Campbell's fourth wife he became engaged three years ago to a Mrs. Wildredge of Glen Cove, but before the date set for the marriage she died. He mourned her death and then renewed the acquaintance of Mrs. Osborn, who had grown to womanhood, married, and became a widow since he had known her as a child. The two decided to pass the remainder of their days in companionship.

When the Rev. W. W. Gillies, now the Methodist pastor in Greenwich, was preaching his trial sermon before the presiding elder in Cold Spring some twenty years ago, Mr. Campbell was one of the listeners and commended him at its close. They have been close friends since then, Mr. Gillies having officiated at all the marriages and funerals in Mr. Campbell's family. It was due to this that Mr. Campbell and Mrs. Osborn journeyed to Greenwich to-day to be married by their friend. The assistant town clerk, Chester Child, was summoned to the Methodist parsonage and there drew up the marriage license. After dinner at the Lenox House Mr. and Mrs. Campbell departed for their future home in Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

AT THE HOTELS.

EMPIRE—Percy Proctor, Oakland, Cal.; M. A. Phillips, Calumet, Mich.

FIFTH AVENUE—B. Clarke Wheeler, Aspen, Col.

GRAND—Col. Amasa Clarke, Brookline, Mass.

HOLLAND—Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence.

MAJESTIC—T. King, Boston; W. Perkins, St. Paul.

MANHATTAN—Gov. Elisha Dyer and staff, Rhode Island; President John H. Barrow, Oberlin College, Ohio.

MURRAY HILL—Gen. Amasa J. Parker, Albany; Capt. J. W. Black, United States Army.

WALDORF—Marvin Hughitt, Chicago; A. J. Cassatt, Philadelphia; Major J. G. D. Knight, United States Army; James Brown Potter, Newport; Frank C. Loring, Washington; Capt. Peter, United States Navy; Alfred Bishop Mason, Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. McGrath, druggists' sundries; Hotel Normandie.

Netcher, C., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Leahy, laces, Miss T. Anderson, millinery; Mrs. K. Meinhard, jewelry, 157 Duane Street; Hotel Normandie.

Ward, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Hall, housefurnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Goldsmith, I., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; M. B. Johns, millinery; L. Frisch, notions, 515 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; G. C. King, clothing and corsets, 396 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; F. W. Hedglock, laces and embroideries, 56 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Miller, silks; 2 Walker Street.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss Creedon, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Smith, E. L., Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. B. Hamilton, cloaks and suits; Holland House.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Bonnell, velvets; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; L. W. Bundy, ribbons; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. G. Cassell, silks and velvets; H. Cowperthwait, stationery; T. J. Mooney, fancy goods; C. G. Darnell, hosiery; W. P. Sackett, jewelry; L. S. Hinman, china and glass; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. B. Patterson, dry goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; S. Taylor, dress goods; 45 Broome Street; Westminster Hotel.

Cook & Hills, Hartford, Conn.; J. R. Hills, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Howe, silks; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Beaser, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; Luke Levy, clothing; Belvedere House.

Sommer, I., & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. Sommer, infants' wear; Belvedere House.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Mr. Spooner, laces; 2 Walker Street.

Elband, H. A., Galveston, Texas; dry goods and notions; Belvedere House.

Robinson, Chery & Co., Washington, D. C.; W. P. Robinson, clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.

Weed, Colburn & Co., Toledo, Ohio; E. A. Weed, hats and caps; Westminster Hotel.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Sage, cloaks, suits, millinery, and ladies' and infants' wear, 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics, 8 Greene Street; Stuart House.

Sisson Brothers & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; C. F. Sisson, general buyer; Stuart House.

O'Neal & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss O'Brien, children's wear; St. Denis Hotel.

Dunn, Taft & Co., Columbus, Ohio; D. H. Taft, domestics; Miss E. Re

GAMBLING IN BROOKLYN

Chief Devery, as Reported, Will Again Make Transfers.

Police Collusion with Gamblers Denied by Commissioners, Who Blame Courts and Raines Law.

Brooklyn Police Inspectors and Captains are very much wrought up over the activity shown by Chief Devery in holding them to a strict accountability for the large number of poolrooms and other gambling resorts which, it is alleged, are in operation in that borough, and among the rank and file of the force all sorts of rumors of impending changes are circulated. One of the most persistent rumors is one to the effect that Capt. Reynolds is to be restored to his place at the head of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, while Capt. James K. Price, formerly of the Tenderloin, is to be assigned to the command of the Adams Street Police Station.

Chief Devery, who would be the only one to order such a transfer, smilingly said yesterday that he knew nothing about it. He refused to discuss the situation in Brooklyn, saying that he could not speak of matters which were under official investigation, and Deputy Chief Mackellar and precinct commanders who were approached maintained a like reserve.

President Bernard J. York of the Police Commission declares that he will force the police to do their duty in the matter of closing up poolrooms and gambling establishments in Brooklyn; that each Inspector in the borough will be held accountable for his district, and that they and the Captains must either stop the gambling or take the consequences.

Commissioner Hess said: "The criticism of the police in Brooklyn is justifiable; but it that is the condition of things, it must be of recent origin. I say stamp out the gamblers. Break down doors if you can get the proof. I am against gambling and poolrooms generally, and in this I am entirely in accord with Mr. York, and I know the other Commissioners are also.

"But these clubs, the greatest evil permitted by the Raines law, with their 'fake' membership, can conduct gambling of all sorts and it is very hard to get evidence. Another thing, we haven't the support of the Magistrates, as I have said before. They will not hold accused men unless we bring corroborative proof from persons not connected with the force. They do not seem to take the affidavit of a policeman.

"I think there has lately been some improvement in New York, and the gamblers have very likely been driven over to Brooklyn, where they have more chance to hide their nefarious business in that vast territory.'

"I do not think, as charged, that the police are charging a regular tariff for protection. There would be same 'squealing;' something would come out. There are 7,500 people on the force. I doubt very much if all the police have shut their eyes to violations of this law. There may be isolated cases, but the Commissioners and the Chief have done everything they could to find out by changing detectives and changing Captains."

Commissioner Abell put the blame on the Magistrates and said he had recently supervised the raiding of a poolroom in Brooklyn on good evidence, but the prisoners were discharged and the police rebuked from the bench. He also blamed the Raines law, which, he said, was a good tax measure, but it had made the way easy for the formation of gambling clubs.

"If they would pass a law to prevent the introduction of telegraph machines into such clubs," he said, "we could wind them up very quickly."

Commissioner Abell said he believed the stories of money paid to police for protection generally originated among men who had attempted to start in similar enterprises in order to get revenge on the police.

Commissioner Abell said that he knew of no impending change in the Brooklyn Detective Bureau.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Unexpended Balance of $1,727,607 to Build New High Schools.

The Central Board of Education held a special meeting yesterday afternoon in the old building on Grand Street. Twelve members were present. The board approved the action of its Committee on Buildings in revoking the contract with the Mapes-Reeve Construction Company for the erection of the new Public Schools Nos. 70 and 84, in Brooklyn, because of failure to fulfill the contract's terms and having the surety companies that had gone on the bonds complete the two buildings. It was also decided to award the contract for building Public School No. 126 in Brooklyn to William P. McGarry, the lowest bidder. Fifteen thousand dollars was allowed for furnishings and repairs to the new Hall of Education.

A letter was read from Controller Coler requesting that the board make a statement before March next of all unexpended balances and unpaid liabilities for 1899.

The report of the Committee on Buildings favoring the expending of a balance on hand of $1,727,607 45 for new high schools was adopted. These schools will be built in the following order: Commercial High School, Sixty-fifth Street, between the Boulevard and Amsterdam Avenue; Girls' High School, One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, west of Seventh Avenue; the mixed high school in Boston Road, Borough of the Bronx, and the Boys' High School. A motion was offered that the medical examination of teachers shall not take place until after their appointment. The matter was referred to the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation.

Or motion of Commissioner Davis, the hour for holding the Central Board meetings hereafter was changed from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 8 in the evening.

JOINT WORK ON SCHOOL BILLS.

Assembly Sub-Committee to Consult with Similar Body from the Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The Assembly Cities Committee to-night tried to find a way out of the difficulty that faces them in the matter of the numerous bills for the administration of school affairs in the City of New York. It was finally decided that the best plan would be to appoint a sub-committee that in conjunction with a like committee from the Senate Committee would consider all the bills before them and frame a measure that would cover the case.

The committee appointed on behalf of the Assembly consists of Assemblymen Brennan, Davis, Degraw, Trainor, and McKeown. The committee from the Senate is to consist of three persons not yet selected.

For Free Textbooks.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Assemblyman Sullivan to-day introduced a bill which provides that Boards of Education and school Trustees in cities, villages, and school districts of the State shall furnish the new text books free of charge. The State is to pay the cost, and the money therefor is to be appropriated annually by the Legislature.

CITY CLUB'S BALLOT BILL.

Likely to be Introduced in Both Houses Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—It is understood here that the City Club's Ballot bill, fashioned after the law now in force in Massachusetts, will be introduced in both houses of the Legislature next week. Senator Elsberg will have charge of the measure in the Senate and Mr. Fallows will introduce it in the Assembly.

The bill is regarded by many as an improvement on the present ballot law in this State, as it is believed that the secrecy of the ballot will be maintained better. It provides that the individual voter shall deposit his ballot in the box instead of handing it to an inspector, as is now the custom.

TO AMEND STOCK CORPORATION LAW

Senator Mackey's Bill Provides for Reports Open to Inspection.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Senator Mackey today introduced a proposed amendment to the stock incorporation law which provides that every corporation shall make a report to the Secretary to the State according to the form which may be prescribed by him. The report shall exhibit in detail the resources and liabilities of the corporation at the close of business on any past day by him specified.

It must further state the actual consideration for which its capital stock was issued, the names of the corporations or individuals to whom debts are owing, the nature and actual value of the amount of its assets and a true and correct account of all of its receipts, disbursements, transactions, and business since making its last report.

Such report shall be subject to the inspection of all the shareholders and creditors of the corporation, and the officers authorized to assess taxes under State or municipal authority, and every State officer or member of any State or municipal legislative body or State or municipal board which has the right to inspect, supervise, or alter, modify, regulate, rescind, or repeal any law or ordinance under or by virtue of which such corporation was created.

AMENDMENTS TO MAZET BILL.

Charter Committee May Be Increased to Fifteen Men.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—J. P. Clark of New York conferred with the Governor to-day concerning amendments to be made to the bill introduced by the Mazet Committee empowering the Governor to appoint a committee to revise the New York Charter.

One of the principal amendments under consideration which the Cities Committee considered in executive session to-day is to increase the number of Commissioners from eleven to fifteen. Another is to allow the Commissioners pay at the rate of $20 per day so as to insure a full attendance of meetings of the commission.

Longer Term for Assemblymen.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—A proposed amendment to the Constitution is contained in a concurrent resolution which Mr. Sawyer will introduce in the Assembly. It provides that the terms of Assemblymen shall hereafter be for two years instead of one, and that the Assemblymen elected in 1902 shall serve during the years 1903 and 1904. The proposition, if it passes the Legislature, will have to be confirmed by the people at a general election.

Hearing on Nassau Tax Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The entire Board of Supervisors of Nassau County appeared before the Cities Assembly Committee this afternoon to urge favorable action on the Doughty bill, which gives to the Board of Assessors of Nassau County the power to make assessments on lands situated in that county, on which are erected reservoirs of the New York City water system. Fred H. Ingraham, counsel for the board, spoke in favor of the bill. A further hearing on the bill was set down for the 15th inst

Another Palisades Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Assemblyman Davis has introduced another bill for the preservation of the Palisades, in line with the recommendation by the commission appointed by Gov. Roosevelt. The bill appropriates $250,000 by this State for the purpose, and gives the Governor power to appoint ten Commissioners, to be known as the Commissioners of the Palisades. They are to serve five years without compensation.

Appointments by the Governor.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Gov. Roosevelt sent these nominations to the Senate to-day: Bradish Johnson of Islip, L. I., to succeed Truman Q. Backus as manager of the Long Island State Hospital, and Isaac N. Seligman, as manager of the Manhattan State Hospital, to succeed himself. The last was immediately confirmed, the other being referred.

ASSEMBLY BILLS PASSED.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The following bills were passed in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. ALLDS—Appropriating $35,000 for the use of the State Tax Commission for the enforcement of the franchise tax law.

Mr. McMILLAN—Authorizing Schenectady to issue $160,000 in bonds for the construction of sewers; also authorizing the Common Council to raise $35,000 for the purchase of lands and buildings for Fire Department purposes.

Mr. ELLIS—Permitting veterinarians who received their degree prior to Jan. 1, 1897, to secure from the Regents a certificate allowing them to practice.

Mr. W. J. SULLIVAN—Conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine the alleged claims of Utica against the State for local assessments and improvements.

Mr. TRIPP—Conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to determine the alleged claims of Henry V. Pelton, John W. Pelton, and Mary F. Hutchins.

Mr. BURNETT—Prohibiting gambling on State fair grounds. The bill provides that an agricultural society, agricultural club, or agricultural exposition which shall use, or permit the use of, any gambling device, instrument, or contrivance in the operation of which bets are laid or wagers made, wheel of fortune, or the playing or carrying on of any game of chance, upon the grounds used by, for, or during any annual meeting, fair, or exhibition, shall thereupon forfeit its right to any moneys it would or might be entitled to receive under the provisions of this act.

Mr. HITCHCOCK—To authorize the Hudson River Water Power Company to erect and maintain a dam across the Hudson River between Glen's Falls and Palmer's Falls.

Mr. GREEN—Discharging all assessments for public improvements against the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James, New York City.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Authorizing Nassau County to sell and convey lands to Queens County for the erection of county buildings.

Mr. RODENBECK—Changing the name of the Court of Appeals Library at Rochester to that of "Law Library of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Fourth Judicial Department."

OTHER BILLS INTRODUCED.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Among the bills introduced to-day in the Legislature were the following:

Senate.

Senator COGGESHALL—Appropriating $33,000 for the removal of Lock No. 1 of the Black River Canal to a point north of Dominick Street in the City of Rome and for the construction of a bridge over the canal.

Senator WILLIS—To compel the equipment of street surface railroad cars with automatic fenders.

Senator ARMSTRONG—Appropriating $20,000 for the payment of the salaries of all employes in the State who enlisted as volunteers in the United States service for the war with Spain during the period of such service.

Senator KRUM—Authorizing the Amsterdam Street Railroad Company to supply light, heat, and power to the inhabitants and municipal authorities of the city.

Senator WILCOX—His bill of last year, to provide a special bottle to contain poisons.

Senator ARMSTRONG—Exempting public libraries from taxation.

Senator WAGNER—Amending the charter of Greater New York so as to provide for the removal of dead animals, offal, and refuse matter as often as the Board of Health may deem necessary.

Assembly.

Mr. APGAR—Making the penalty for kidnapping imprisonment for life, instead of fifteen years, the present penalty.

Mr. EGAN—Compelling hotels, inns, taverns, and tenement houses to equip with a system of approved automatic sprinklers as a greater security against fire.

Mr. SIEMS—Fixing the responsibility for the construction and maintenance of the sewers for the relief of Newtown Creek in the Borough of Brooklyn upon the Commissioner of Sewers of the City of New York. The expense of such construction is to be paid by the Borough of Brooklyn at large.

Mr. HAWKINS—Repealing Chapter 908 of the laws of 1896 and providing for the abatement and prevention of nuisances in and about Newtown Creek in the Cities of Brooklyn and Long Island City and the construction of sewers for that purpose.

Mr. HAWKINS—Providing that all surface or elevated railroad companies operating in New York City shall, upon payment of one fare, on demand, issue transfers good on all lines of said company. A penalty of $100 is provided.

Mr. SCANLAN—Providing compensation to the men of the State militia who went to the front during the late war with Spain at the rate of $10 for every month of such service.

Mr. BURNETT—Limiting the fees of the County Treasurer and Controller of New York to $5,000 in any one year.

Mr. J. E. SMITH—Providing that the Commissioner of Street Cleaning in the City of New York shall not lease an office for a longer period than ten years.

Mr. POST—Prohibiting fishing with pounds or pound nets in the waters of the Great South Bay or any waters adjacent thereto. A penalty of $25 for each violation of the act and $10 for each fish so caught is provided.

Mr. SLATER—Permitting the Women's Prison Association to visit, inspect, and examine in behalf of such association any prison, penitentiary, reformatory, asylum, house of detention, jail, station house, temporary place of detention, and any institution for the care and custody of women charged with crime.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The following bills were reported favorably this morning:

In the Senate.

Senator GRADY—A proposed constitutional amendment to provide for the election of four additional Supreme Court Justices in the First Judicial District.

Senator McCARREN—Providing for a confidential clerk for each of the Justices of the Appellate Division in the Second Department at a salary of $2,000 a year each.

Senator WAGNER—Providing that any President or executive head of a street surface railroad corporation who shall compel his employes to work more than ten hours a day shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than $500 or by imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than six months.

Senator BRACKETT—Providing that in the publication of the session laws new matter in amended statutes shall be underscored and matter which is to be omitted from the old law shall be printed in brackets.

In the Assembly.

Mr. FITZGERALD—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York to acquire title in and to certain lands adjoining the Court House now occupied by the Municipal Court, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, Tenth District, and by the Seventh District City Magistrate's Court, City of New York, for sanitary purposes for said Court House.

Mr. GUIDER—Forbidding the construction of a railroad on Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn. Also, forbidding the construction of a railroad in Ashland Place, Brooklyn.

Mr. DEGRAW—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York to take proof of the claim of Rudolph Fuller for work, labor, and services alleged to have been performed as inspector of repairs and construction of county buildings in the County of Kings, and to allow them to pay said Rudolph Fuller such compensation as it may deem just and proper.

Mr. ADAMS—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York to audit and allow the interests on assessments to the owners and persons interested in the land assessed by said city within the lines of assessment for the paving and grading of Logan Street, Richmond Street, Ashford Street, Vermont Street, Hinsdale Street, Snediker Avenue, Sackman Street, Belmont Avenue, Miller Avenue, Essex Street, and Sutter Avenue, under Chapter 310 of the Laws of 1892, all in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York.

Mr. BEDELL—Exempting from examination for the position of engineer in New York City any person who has served as a marine or locomotive engineer or fireman to a locomotive engineer for a period of five years, and shall have been a resident of the State of New York for a period of two years.

Mr. COOLEY—To prevent the opening of streets or roads through the grounds of the Sacred Heart Academy in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York.

WOMAN THRASHES HER LAWYER

Paterson Attorney Seeks Refuge in a Trolley Car from Her Fists.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 1.—Ex-Judge Alfred A. Van Hovenberg was attacked on Main Street this evening by Mrs. Martha McWilliams. She struck him several times in the face with her fists, and the lawyer finally made his escape by jumping upon a passing trolley car. The excited woman tried to follow, but could not. The whole scene did not last two minutes, but a crowd of 200 gathered.

Mrs. McWilliams is a widow, and Judge Van Hovenberg was her counsel in settling up her husband's estate. They have never agreed as to the manner of the settlement, Mrs. McWilliams claiming that her counsel had not treated her fairly in the settlement.

RUTHERFORD BANK CASHIER OUT

Operations of H. Miller Said to Have Caused His Dismissal.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Feb. 1.—Cashier Henry R Hardlin of the Rutherford National Bank has been dismissed from that position, and in a card published in a Rutherford newspaper to-day the Directors make the statement that the action was taken for "good and sufficient reasons." The supposition is that the dismissal is due to Mr. Hardlin's receiving drafts deposited and drawn against Hamilton Miller, recently arrested for forgery.

Miller was cashier of the Niles Tool Company in New York, and lived in Rutherford. He began to deposit drafts late in December, drawn in favor of the Niles Tool Company by customers in payment of account. They were indorsed payable to Miller, and the signature of the President of the company, it is alleged, was forged.

The new cashier of the bank is Andrew H. Brinkerhoff, who was assistant cashier of the People's Bank, New York. He is fifty-five years of age and an old resident of the Borough.

Sailing of the Prairie.

The auxiliary cruiser Prairie passed out Quarantine yesterday, bound for Baltimore to take on board the United States Government exhibit for the Paris Exposition which is being sent there from Washington. She is also to carry to England a crew for the new cruiser Albany, just completed at the Armstrong Shipyards at Elswick. The Prairie is expected to sail from Baltimore on Feb. 5, stopping at Norfolk for coal, going first to England, and from there to Havre to unload her cargo. The Albany is expected to leave Elswick before the end of February, and may join the North Atlantic Squadron of evolution now in the West Indies.

Old Staten Islanders Dead.

There have been an unusual number of deaths of old residents on Staten Island during the week, all due to senility. Among the most prominent who died were Margaret E. Cole, eighty-three years old, of New Dorp; Mary Jakle, eighty-five years, and Margaret Wolfe, seventy-four years, of West Brighton; John L. Davis, ninety years, and Charles Gager, eighty-three years, of New Brighton, and Elsie Decker, eighty-seven years, of Travisville.

Church Damaged by Fire.

The Noble Street Baptist Church in Greenpoint was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $1,000. For some time it seemed as if the structure would be totally destroyed, as the flames gained considerable headway before they were discovered. The fire was caused by coals from the furnace in the basement.

INCREASED COST OF BUILDING.

Government Must Ask for More Money for New Printing Office.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The increase in the cost of steel and iron for building purposes, and of some other building material, has caused Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, to revise his estimates of the cost of the new building for the Government printing office. Originally it was designed to cost $2,000,000.

When the original estimate was made 2½ cents or 2¾ cents per pound was a fair price for steel work; to-day the price is nearer 4½ cents; cast iron has increased in price nearly 100 per cent.; steel pipe, about 40 per cent.; plumbing appliances, about 30 per cent.; bricks, about 20 per cent; cement, about 10 per cent.; window glass, about 30 per cent.; copper, about 40 per cent.; lumber and mill work, from 10 to 30 per cent., while wages generally have been raised at the manufacturing establishments where building materials are obtained.

The result is that the cost of the building will be at least 25 per cent. greater than it would have been had the condition continued that existed at the opening of the present calendar year. Therefore it becomes necessary to place these facts before Congress and to recommend that the original limit of cost be increased from $2,000,000 to $2,429,000 to meet the corresponding increase in the price of materials and the additional work desired by the Department of Public Printing.

Of the increase in the limit of cost asked for, over one-half, or $220,000, is to build a part of the building on G Street to the full height of the main structure, instead of making it but two stories high, as was originally contemplated.

COLD UPSETS A THEORY.

Feb. 1 of 1900 Beats Records of Nineteen Years.

Those individuals who for several weeks have been proudly demonstrating the theory that a man could go without an overcoat all Winter in New York if he only began right received a rude shock yesterday morning when they ventured into the streets. They retreated like the proverbial groundhog, but faster, and emerged later wearing all their available apparel.

Feb. 1 was by far the coldest day of the Winter. It was the coldest Feb. 1 experienced in New York in nineteen years. At 8 o'clock in the morning the mercury was stationary at 8 degrees above zero. A biting northwest wind was swirling through the streets, whistling around corners, banging signs, and calling loudly to the plumber. The sun came out brightly after 8 o'clock and warmed the mercury a little, but the expansion was not of imperial dimensions. By 10 o'clock the mercury had ventured up to 10 degrees, but the pedestrians in the wind-swept streets were not aware of the fact. A little more sunshine managed to raise the thermometer's spirits at 1 degree an hour until 3 o'clock, when the figures read 16 degrees above zero.

This was the best that could be done for the day in this line, and the mercury at once began a masterly retreat. The wind increased, and in the abodes of poverty, especially, the season of misery was on in earnest.

New Atlantic City and Lakewood Special Express via Central R. R. of New Jersey.

Train of Parlor Cars and vestibuled coaches; New Compound Engines. Leaves foot Liberty Street at 3:30 P. M., South Ferry 3:25 P. M.; arrives at Atlantic City 6:45 P. M. Returning leaves Atlantic City at 2.10 P. M., arriving New York at 5:25 P. M. Tickets good to stop over at Lakewood.—Adv.

FEDERATION OF CHURCHES

Conference in Furtherance of Non-Denominational Activity.

MANY CITIES SEND DELEGATES

Dr. Warren Suggests a Practical Local Organization—Bowdoin's President Favors Church and Business Trusts.

A conference in the interests of united action by churches and Christian workers throughout the United States opened yesterday afternoon in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms in Twenty-third Street. Representatives of over sixty churches and religious organizations ranging from Chicago to Boston are present in the city, and are participating in the furtherance of the federation of the denominations in non-denominational lines of activity.

William E. Dodge was made permanent Chairman of the conference last night, and the Rev. Dr. Charles B. Chapin of this city and Prof. Alfred T. Perry of the Hartford Theological Seminary were appointed Secretaries. The afternoon was mainly occupied with a discussion of the needs and opportunities for federation. When asked to give his idea of what the federation should be, the Rev. Dr E. Walpole Warren, rector of St. James's Church, said:

"It should include a local organization of all the churches in one parish or precinct, say, for carrying on all the church work into which denominational differences do not enter. That would take in principally the institutional activities, the gymnasiums, and the swimming pools, and things of that sort. What's the use of having a half dozen small tanks in one parish? Surely, whatever our other doctrinal differences, we are all united on the subject of cleanliness. So let us have one big tank, into which Methodists and Episcopalians can both get. That little time together won't hurt us, and when we come out we can drift back into our respective folds."

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Ecob of Gilbertsville, N. Y., supplemented Dr. Warren's remarks by pointing to the federalization of the American Colonies as a model for the proposed organization. He deplored the scattered energies of church work incidental to denominationalism.

A committee was appointed to report this morning on a plan and scope programme for advancing the federation of Christian activities in this country.

The evening session, which was held in the assembly room of the Charities Building, opened with prayer by Bishop Andrews of the Methodist Church of this city. The opening address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Warren, who enlarged upon the conception of the Church Federation he had suggested in the afternoon. The speaker thought that federation did not mean unity in beliefs and dogmas nor conformity in church government. He did not consider union in those matters desirable.

"Our whole purpose," said he, "is not unity, not uniformity, but consolidation of that religious work, that philanthropy, in which we should all work hand to hand and heart to heart."

The Rev. Dr. William De Witt Hyde, President of Bowdoin College, then told about a "Religious Trust" which for ten years had been in successful operation in Maine.

In part, Dr. Hyde said:

"The period through which we are now passing will be known in economic history as the era of the formation of 'trusts.' Trusts have many incidental bad features, like over-capitalization, unjust discrimination, unfair competition, and tyrannical use of power to raise prices. But the trust itself is a good thing; and, more than that, it is an inevitable thing. To control them by legislation is possible and highly desirable. To stop their formation or repress their legitimate functions is beyond the power of legislation.

"In this matter the children of this world have proved wiser than the children of light. In Maine ten years ago we woke up to the fact that half of our Congregational churches were helping to pay the expenses of the other half, while nine-tenths of these aided churches were in communities which are abundantly able to support Christian churches for themselves, if only they were properly organized. Hence, in 1890, we got together and formed a religious trust.

"We haven't gotten rich out of it, but we have saved a lot of missionary money; and we have cleared the immense profit of seeing one or two strong churches do good work in a given place, where otherwise there would have been half a dozen dozy poor work or no work at all. The members of the trust are five: Baptist, Free Baptist, Christian, Congregationalist, and Methodist."

The closing address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, President of Oberlin College. His subject was "The Unifying Power of Christ."

This morning's session will again be held in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, in Twenty-third Street, near Fourth Avenue. The report of the Plan and Scope Committee will be discussed.

MR. GRIGGS AND THE W. C. T. U.

The Attorney General Replies in Caustic Terms to a Circular.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Attorney General Griggs recently received a copy of a circular signed and sent out by Margaret Dyee Ellis, Superintendent of Legislation for the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to which he has made a reply to the writer of it, in which he substantially repeats the contents of the letter criticised by him in very caustic terms. Having referred to a statement made that the President promised a committee that waited upon him to take the matter into consideration and have the law enforced "according to its real meaning," he adds:

"You stated in your circular that six months have been allowed to pass, and that he has done nothing; that the President has full power to ask the Attorney General to reconsider the question of the construction of the law, and also to take the opinion of other attorneys, or to act regardless of the Attorney General's opinion.

"You express the belief that if sufficient pressure from the better class of citizens from all over the country is brought to bear upon the President you will secure such an interpretation as will follow and enforce the law according to its meaning.

"You ask that the recipient of the letter address a brief letter to the President, stating the hope that he will fulfill his promise. Inasmuch as I assume that you are not willing to disseminate a false statement, especially with reference to the President of the United States, I deem it my duty to call your attention to the fact that shortly after the visit of the committee which you refer to, the President did refer to the Attorney General the law you have mentioned and asked him to go over the question and reconsider his opinion. The Attorney General did so, and reported to the President that, after a careful consideration of the case, he was unable to come to any conclusion different from that first reported.

"Furthermore, at the request of the President the legal effect of the anti-canteen law was considered by the present Secretary of War, whose duty it is to enforce the law to the extent of its legal effect, and that officer (who is considered to be a lawyer of reputation) concurred in the views and opinion given to the President by the Attorney General. Consequently, the President has been enforcing the law according to its real meaning as interpreted to him by the officers of the Government who are charged with its interpretation and enforcement.

"I respectfully suggest, therefore, that you modify your circular letter by stating the real facts of the case, and that you take pains to see that whatever pressure may be brought upon the President shall be pressure based upon a true understanding of the facts."

ALIMONY IN DIVORCE CASES.

Assemblyman Stewart's Bill Provides for Certain Reductions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Mr. Stewart of New York will to-morrow introduce a bill in the Assembly for the purpose of according relief to defendants in divorce cases who may desire to have the amount of alimony awarded to a successful plaintiff modified. Mr. Stewart received many requests from lawyers throughout the State to introduce such a measure.

Under the law as it now stands the amount of alimony awarded to a plaintiff is fixed according to the income received by the defendant at the time the judgment is rendered. Should the income of the defendant dwindle subsequently, he is forced to continue paying the amount fixed at the time the judgment was entered.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"I don't know of a more genteel and easy way of getting a living than has been adopted by some of the women of the exclusive set, who are a bit improvident, and who cannot keep up with the procession from their private income, than the book boomer," said one of the men "in the swim," just after bowing to a lady of the fashionable world as she moved through the main corridor at the Waldorf. "She is one of them. She is a very good talker, a graduate of Bryn Mawr, if I am not mistaken, and is so thoroughly well educated that she is looked upon as an authority on all sorts of things that are not essentially fashionable, that is, as to dress. She is au courant as to literature and art, and I happen to know that she has connection with a couple of publishing houses and with one art auction firm, from which she derives a very pretty penny. Her duties are only to recommend certain books and pictures that her employers may wish to find purchasers for. The average man and woman of fashion and money know little about these matters and they readily take her suggestions as to what it is best to read and what artists it is best to patronize in order to be quite up to date. That woman makes the suggestions at dinners and afternoon teas and all sorts of functions, where she is a welcome guest, and she does it so cleverly that no one suspects that she is a boomer of the books and pictures of which she advises the purchase. She is as much of a success in her way as the wine boomers of the other sex are in theirs, and they say that her salaries and commissions are something that is well worth while. They say there is one very fashionable woman who gets about with 'the smart set' who draws a salary from a prominent wine firm, but I am not so sure as to that. I do know about the other one, however."

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One of the stranded ones about town is George Hankins, at one time one of the most flourishing and vividly green bay trees that Chicago counted among its treasures. Hankins is now doing the best he can here after a rather meteoric career. Time was when his Michigan Avenue residence was referred to as palatial, when his horses and carriages were the finest in Chicago, and when he fairly rolled in wealth and obtruded the sight of that wealth on every one that would look at it. His was the largest string of racehorses in the West, and he had at least a finger in the ownership of racetracks and palatial gambling dens. Stunning in every way, he was a power in certain circles in that city, and was of the sort known as "a good gambler." But too much style, too much gambling on his own account, attempts to beat the stock and the grain markets, and indulgence in the exploitation of mining enterprises brought about the inevitable results. His money went as fast as it had come, and everything else went with it. Hankins has practically nothing left out of the wreck, and a week or two ago his old partner, Wightman, was adjudged a bankrupt. Luck has not come Hankins's way as yet, and though he is on the seamy side of life, he still cherishes the gambler's hope that "the cards will begin running my way again," and that he will be restored to all his old-time prosperity. He and "Joe" Cotton are a couple of the most picturesque wrecks of the flotilla on Broadway in their class most any pleasant afternoon.

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"Even those of our readers who have never seemed to take interest in anything but fiction have taken to solid reading since the outbreak of the war in the Transvaal," said the librarian of one of the branches of the Free Circulating Library, when speaking of the interest taken in that affair. "There does not begin to be books enough about that section of the globe to satisfy the demand, and what is true of our branch is true of the other. We cannot get a supply from other branches to meet our demands, for they have the same trouble in supplying readers. Articles in magazines and reviews touching the Boers are constantly asked for, and I have prepared a special reference list for our readers which helps them to what they want to find." The condition is the same at the Astor and Lenox Libraries, where the alcoves are filled with readers who can apparently never get all they want on this topic. Interest among readers and students seems greater than was that evinced when our little scrimmage with Spain was at its height, and there has been no topic that seems to have excited so general interest as this Boer question since the free silver question first came before the country as an issue in political affairs. This is particularly the case at the Columbia University Library, where there are special facilities for investigation of any such questions as those involved in this South African trouble. Booksellers, too, say that there is a ready sale for almost anything published relating to the countries and the questions involved.

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"I don't know whether it is because the folks cannot or will not pay their rent, and so have been turned out of their quarters, or because they have a fondness for moving, but I never have had so many people to move on the 1st of February as I have this year," remarked the owner of a lot of moving vans with an office on the upper west side of town. "All this week my men have been rushed to the limit by families who have been shifting their quarters for some reason or other." One of the firms in that vicinity that does a large business in the renting of flats gave some reasons for this moving. "In order to get tenants for our property," said he, "we have established the custom of giving to a prospective tenant at least one month's rent free. A man will come along, insist on this free rental, pay for a month's rent in advance, and so get a receipt for rent to the 1st of December, the renting year beginning on the 1st of October. He fails to show up for the December rent, and 'jollies' us along with promises to pay in January. But when January comes he refuses to meet our collector, and we find we have a bad lot on our hands, so he is either warned out on Feb. 1 or is dispossessed in legal fashion. The city is full of dead beats of this sort, and when an owner who has his property as an investment discovers it he hustles the beats out. If the property is in the market for sale it is a little different, for the man who wishes to sell wants to show that his flats are filled, and he flashes a lot of leases on the prospective customers, neglecting to say that a lot of the leaseholders are people who have perhaps paid no rent since they went into the house. When a flat is in the market the tenant knows he has a good thing, and he will neither pay rent or quit. He knows the owners will not eject him, for he wants no vacant tenements when his purchasing victim comes along. The class of people who are moving about now are a shrewd lot, know what property is in the market, and seek places where negotiations for a sale are in progress and install themselves so as to get a couple of months' rent free while the sale is pending. They care nothing for 'black lists,' and go on year after year by paying two, or at most three, months' rent in the entire year. It would surprise investors if they knew the number of people there are in town who put on a lot of style, but never pay landlord, butcher, or grocer. They always wear good clothes, dine at the swell restaurants frequently, are members of clubs and churches, are constantly at the opera and the theatres, and 'chuck a bluff' generally that will deceive the very elect unless he has their record from the credit associations that make a practice of keeping track of the shortcomings of people in the habit of asking for credit. New and very swell apartments are the particular fancy of these people. They are always ready to move into such buildings as are especially built to sell. Some builders have a partiality to them, too, and let them have apartments when they know that they will never pay a cent of rent. It is a fact that if you have good clothes, good furniture—always in your wife's name—and the right sort of cheek, you can live in New York the year round without paying a cent of rent if you are willing to move frequently and don't mind going into apartments that have just been opened and for which the builder is anxious to find tenants before he tries to sell. You can have the choice of the rents, too, something that the honest and plodding tenant who always pays his rent cannot get. I sometimes think the latter class are chumps."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Sale of Medicinal and Toilet Articles

Consult the price-lists in yesterday's papers. Marvels of economy. They hold good for to-day. Thousands bought largely yesterday. Will you be among to-day's throngs? Better come. The goods offered include scores of indispensable Medicinal and Toilet Articles needed in the home almost every day. Each item is sold under our usual broad, iron-clad guarantee. You may depend upon purity.

$3.00 Umbrellas at $1.39

Umbrellas — paragon frames, steel rods, eight ribs, covered with excellent quality union taffeta, case and tassel—26 and 28 in.

Handles? All kinds: Imported hard wood, solid sterling silver trimmings — newest styles in opera, princess, hooks, loops, bulbs, roots, horns, silver caps, and real ebony.

The foregoing describes sightly and substantial umbrellas. The price is a surprise—$1.39. Real values $2.00 to $3.00.

Women's Jackets

Women's Jackets, tan, navy and black kersey, double-breasted and fly-front effects, tailor-stitched, lined with colored taffeta, silk or satin, $1.00 and $12.00 values, at $6.98.

Women's Velour Jackets, jaunty double-breasted effects, elaborately jetted and appliqued Medici and notched collar, lined with black satin and colored taffeta silk, $25.00 value, at $17.49.

Women's Golf Capes

Women's Golf Capes, brown and blue double-faced cloth, finished with hood and storm collar, $8.00 value; at $5.98.

Women's Skirts

Women's Dress Skirts, brown, light and dark gray homespun cheviots, tailor-stitched, double Watteau plaited back, lined with percaline, 39 to 44 in., $5.50 value; at $4.24.

Women's Dress Skirts, cheviot serge, Watteau or plaited back, appliqued front; others made of good quality silk, Watteau back, handsomely appliqued front and back, lined with percaline, at $9.74.

Children's Coats

Children's Cloth Reefers, variety of styles and colors, sizes 4 to 12 years, $4.24.

Children's Long Coats, Kersey cloth in a variety of shades, fitted backs and box effects, prettily trimmed, sizes 4 to 12 years, at $7.49.

Children's Dresses

Children's Sailor Blouse Dresses, garnet, brown and navy serge, trimmed with plain and fancy soutache braid, 10-years' size, $5.53; 8-years' size, $5.21; 6-years' size, $4.88; 4-years' size, $4.56.

Children's Sailor Blouse Dresses, red, brown and blue serge, double-breasted effects, trimmed with plain and fancy silk soutache braid, 10-years' size, $7.67; 8-years' size, $7.36; 6-years' size, $7.02; 4-years' size, $6.71.

Remnants of Silks

Fancy Taffetas—light, medium and dark colorings—1 to 8 yard lengths. No use attempting to catalogue the styles. You can imagine the bulk and variety of remnants that would likely accrue from our recent silk selling. Well, they are now marked for quick distribution—less than cost of production. Just right for waists, skirts and trimmings.

Valentines

Valentines—sentiment, perfume, satin, color, art, elegance—Macy's usual bargain prices, 2c. to $3.61.

The Candy Store

Saint Valentine is as fond of Candy as Santa Claus—it's one of his most popular tokens. Here's sweetness, purity and economy. We know, because every pound was made in our own factory under ideal conditions. Pay for fresh Candy; don't pay for a name.

Cream Peppermints and Cream Wintergreens, sold elsewhere at 40c. per pound; our price, 15c.

Cocoanut Kisses, made from fresh grated cocoanut, sold elsewhere at 40c. per pound; our price, 18c.

Assorted Chocolates, sold elsewhere at 30c. per pound; our price, 18c.

Chocolate Creams, none better made, our regular price 34c. per pound, special price for this day, 29c.

Walnut Bon Bons, all flavors, superior quality, equal to any sold

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

February Furniture News

THIS February Trade Sale is bigger than its predecessors—more furniture; larger economy—and yet the sale is made right in the teeth of large advances in the costs of production.

Odd Pieces are a third cheaper than in January.

Larger lots are a fourth cheaper than in January.

But adding February wholesale price-advances to the sum of the reductions you'll be saving an average of half.

This never was true of former large sales—it's lucky to save even a third. Now, isn't it?

Please do not read us awry. A man said yesterday that "his" paper advertised that all our furniture was reduced, and that he should feel constrained to tell his friends not to believe us. He saw a piece that he recognized, and at its former price.

Of course, he did. We tried to make that very point clear yesterday when we said:

"Not everything in the Furniture Store is reduced, but the choice is from an aggregate of $200,000 worth"—25,000 pieces in all.

You know of few stores that have so many pieces in their whole stock.

Permanent lines are being assembled for spring business; certain grand old staple lines are being re-ordered—none of this furniture is reduced, of course. But it seems fair to say that two-thirds of the pieces here are reduced.

Bedroom, Parlor and Dining-Room Furniture

But we have to-day space only to tell of Parlor Suites and Easy Chairs and Couches—and we scarcely more than hint of them.

Parlor Suites

$30 from $45—Three-piece suite; mahogany frames inlaid; damask covering.
$40 from $52.50—Three-piece suite; imitation mahogany frames inlaid; damask covering.
$45 from $60—Three-piece suite; inlaid mahogany frames; damask covering.
$45 from $65—Three 3-piece suites; mahogany frames inlaid with pearl and fancy wood; damask covering.
$50 from $90—Three-piece suite; mahogany frames inlaid; tapestry covering.
$55 from $100—Two 3-piece suites; inlaid mahogany frames; embossed velour covering.
$60 from $115—Five 3-piece suites; mahogany frames inlaid; tapestry coverings.
$70 from $100—Three-piece suite; mahogany frames carved and inlaid; damask covering.
$85 from $115.50—Five-piece suite; mahogany inlaid frames; damask covering.

Easy Chairs

$12 from $18—Fireside easy chairs; fancy figured velour covering; fringe to match.
$15 from $22—Fireside easy chairs; imitation leather covering; mahogany finished frame.
$20 from $30—Rocker; oak frame; leather covering.
$22 from $30—Turkish easy chairs; leather covering; tufted arms and back.
$26 from $37.50—Easy chair; leather covering and fringe; tufted back and arms.
$35 from $48—Easy chair; oak frame; leather covering; tufted arms and back.

Couches

$10 from $13.50—Tufted couch, covered with fancy figured velour.
$12 from $18—Box couch with head; plain top; cretonne covering.

Couches

$14 from $19.50—Tufted divan; cretonne covering.
$22 from $33—Box divan; tufted top; Oriental covering.
$30 from $42—Oak frame couch; tufted top; embossed velour covering; hair and moss filling.
$37.50 from $75—Mahogany frame couch; fine tapestry covering.
$40 from $52.50—Tufted couch; hair top; fine embossed velour covering.

Bed Furnishings in the Sale

Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters and Springs all enter into this February Furniture event. The savings are here shown—

Mattresses—$20 quality for $14.75—pure horse hair. $12 quality for $9.50—mixed hair. An excellent grade of ticking on both; weight 40 lbs.; one or two parts as desired.

Pillows and Bolsters—90c quality of live geese feathers is now 75c a pound; the 60c quality reduced to 50c. Pillows, 2½ lbs., 20x30 in., at $1.88 and $1.25. Bolsters at $3.75 and $2.50.

Springs—Woven wire springs, curved ends, No. 21 wire, at $3—were $4. Shelf springs for metal bedsteads, and single border springs for wood bedsteads, both with hair tops and good ticking, at $7.50 though moderate at $8.50.

Furs Reduced

Our regular stock and special purchases. Though prices will be almost twice as much next winter

We are merchants—not speculators: We are your agents to gather useful things and beautiful things from all over the world, and to have them ready whenever you come. Markets rise and fall—we simply do our best, which has come to be a very powerful best, toward getting dependable goods at least possible prices.

We could lock up all the furs we own, and make money by keeping them till next winter. Instead, we have **Reduced Prices a Fourth at least,** and shall sell out every piece we own.

No, one exception. Of the great stock of Sealskin Coats we owned, only six garments remain. We shall not reduce them a cent. $150 apiece—which is less than we can buy equal garments to-day. If fur wearers are financiers or are able to get the advice of financiers, they'll buy this half dozen coats in a jiffy.

Here is a word of the other pieces—all reduced in price at least a fourth below December values—

Plain Electric Coats, 22 and 24 in. long, $37.50.
Electric Seal Coats, trimmed, $33.75.
Persian Lamb Coats, 36 and 38 in. bust only, $75.
Russian Collarettes, in black, silver and natural Lynx, $35.
Natural Lynx Collarettes, $12.
Second floor, Broadway.

Collarettes in various combinations of the popular furs (only one of each), 25 per cent. off the already reduced prices.
All the Imported Novelty Garments, exclusive styles, are reduced 25 per cent.
Animal Scarfs—Double and triple scarfs of lynx and fox are reduced 25 per cent.

Neckwear for Women The new Neckwear is so pretty that we shall not hide it another minute. It is made for spring selling—but what of that? It's apt to be bought and worn right now.

Come and look. Enjoy the exhibit in your own best way—get the hang of it if you can, and make your own pieces, though we doubt the economy of it.

Broadway, toward Tenth street.

Ornamental Pencils and Penholders At less than half price. Pearl, ebony, plated and sterling silver penholders and pencils—we bought a dealer's entire stock.

Rolled plate Magic Pencils, 35c to 50c.
Sterling silver Magic Pencils, 50c to $1.85.
Sterling silver Tablet Pencils, 25c to 50c.
Gold Pencils (14 karat), $3.25 to $17.
Pearl Penholders, rolled plate mountings, 35c to 50c; Ebony Penholders, rolled plate mountings, 15c to 30c.
Combination Pencil and Penholder (14 karat gold), $6 to $32.
Broadway and Tenth street.

Women's Velour Capes

Twenty-five of them—and as handsome as any we've had at their full prices—$37.50 to $100. But it is high time they were in service, so within the last few days we've marked them at prices running from **$25 to $50**—an average little above half. The garments are 30 to 46 in. long. Will you share the good fortune?

Second Floor, Broadway.

Wanamaker Shoes—Men's and Women's

Do you think for a moment that the largest retail shoe business in the world has centered in the Wanamaker Stores by chance or careless selection? Not a bit of it. A man may lose all business sense when he buys a dinner, and a woman may be a bit liberal in choosing a bonnet, but the buyer of shoes is apt to be prudent. Of course, there is careless buying, else the average shoe store would cease doing business; but, in the long run, sensible folks depend on the shoe stores that

meet all conditions as to style,
are cheapest, in service-giving

And on this basis the Wanamaker Stores have a shoe business fifty per cent. bigger than enjoyed by any other exclusively retail firm.

Women's—
Twenty-two styles at $3.
Fifteen styles at $4.
Thirty-one styles at $5.
Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Men's—
Eleven styles at $3.
Seventeen styles at $3.90.
Thirty-seven styles at $5.

Fur Rugs Reduced! Those long-hair goatskins from China can be made into almost any kind of fur by work and dye. A swindle? No, indeed, these brown-bear rugs are not sold as bear-skins, but they have much the same decorative effect, and it is easier and cheaper to make a "bear" rug with a goat's consent than with a bear's.

To-day, what we have left are reduced this way—and all the rugs are well-lined and are made of soft, thick-haired goatskins—
Imitation brown bear rugs, 28x64 in., $3 from $4; 36x72 in., $5.50 from $7.50.
Combination fur rugs; many different kinds—gray center, white border; white center, gray border; black and gray, etc., etc., $3 from $4.
Third floor, Tenth street side.

Cut Glass Richly cut, sparkling. In designs of real artistic beauty. And at considerable price-savings, too.

Bowls, $4, $4.50 and $6.
Celery Trays, $3.50 and $4.
Vases, 16 in., $4.50, **used to be $6**; 18 in., $7.50, **used to be $10.**
Olive Dishes, $2.25, used to be $3.
Basement.

Men's Overcoats

Fair prices, even though cloths are higher. Ample Selection always.

Wanamaker's stands alone as a store that keeps plenty of everything to the very end of the season. The man or boy who needs a warmer overcoat to-day—and for the real winter ahead—may choose from a variety that would be all too big for most stores even in November.

Cloth is dearer; all the trimmings that go into clothing are dearer. Advances run from 25 to 60 per cent. But what we have cost us—and shall cost you—the old Wanamaker price: which, by the way, has been proven a hundred times to be the lowest price.

Ulsters, all-wool black Frieze, wool lined, $12.
Ulsters of all-wool Frieze, Oxford-gray, wool lined; stylish; $15.
Ulsters of gray cheviot, all wool, of course; satin sleeve linings; pure worsted body lining; two inch satin facing, $15. These would be cheap at half as much more.

Ulsters of all-wool blue chinchilla, rough faced, (next thing to a Montagnac); wool lined; $18.
Ulsters of all-wool Oxford-gray chinchilla; wool lined, satin shoulder and sleeve linings, $25.
Ulsters of American-woven Montagnac; wool lined; satin shoulder linings; $35.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

ASKED CROKER ABOUT HIS SOUL.

The Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon preached yesterday at the revival service in the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, in Brooklyn, and took occasion to ask for a special prayer for saloon keepers and reporters so that they might be converted. The subject of Dr. Dixon's address was "Soul-winning."

"I wonder," said he, "how many have ever talked to Richard Croker about his soul. I'll tell you one man who did, D. L. Moody. He heard that Croker was in the Murray Hill Hotel and went there and spoke to him about his soul. Croker took his visit kindly and thanked him."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty at Fort Slocum, New York, and from orders to accompany recruits on the United States transport Sumner to Manila, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. He is detailed as a member of the board of officers of the Medical Department, appointed Jan. 18, vice First Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, Assistant Surgeon. Upon the completion of the duties of the board, Capt. Reynolds will report to the commanding General of the Department of the Pacific and the Eighth Army Corps for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Jere B. Clayton, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty in the Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, and will report to the commanding General of the Department of California, San Francisco, for assignment to duty.

Capt. George Bell, Jr., First Infantry, will proceed to Cienfuegos, Cuba, and relieve Capt. Wilson Y. Stamper, Eighth Infantry, from duty as Collector of Customs at that port. Capt. Stamper upon being thus relieved will proceed to New York City, and report to the Adjutant General of the army for further orders.

First Lieut. George Montgomery, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Baltimore to the Sandy Hook proving ground on official business pertaining to the manufacture and inspection of rapid-fire gun carriages.

Major John L. Bullis, Paymaster, and Acting Assistant Surgeon James M. Kennedy are detailed as members of the examining board at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, convened Oct. 24, 1899. Major Bullis will act as a member of the board for service therewith during the examination of Captains only, vice Capt. Joseph D. Leitch, Twenty-fifth Infantry, who will resume his seat on the board for all other examinations. Acting Assistant Surgeon Kennedy will act as a member of the board during the temporary absence of Major Charles L. Heizmann, Surgeon, who will resume his seat on the board upon his return to his proper station.

Second Lieut. Constant Cordier, recently appointed, with rank from Dec. 1, 1899, is assigned to the Fifth Infantry, and will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty and instructions.

Second Lieut. Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge, Seventh Infantry, will proceed from San Francisco to Fort Wayne, Michigan, and join his company.

Navy.

Capt. William M. Folger is detached as general Inspector of the Kearsarge and will assume command of that vessel Feb. 20.

Lieut. Commander Greenlief A. Merriam is ordered to duty as executive officer of the Kearsarge Feb. 20.

Lieut. Commander N. R. Usher is ordered to duty as navigating officer of the Kearsarge Feb. 20.

Lieut. John M. Poyer is ordered to duty on the Kearsarge Feb. 20.

Lieut. R. D. Tisdale is detached from the navy yard at Washington Feb. 19 and ordered to duty on the Kearsarge Feb. 20.

Lieut. H. W. Harrison is detached from the Office of Naval Intelligence and ordered to duty on the Kearsarge Feb. 20.

Lieut. Emil Theiss is ordered to engineer duty on the Kearsarge Feb. 20.

Surgeon H. E. Ames is ordered to duty on the Kearsarge Feb. 20.

Lieut. George P. Blow's resignation is accepted, to take effect from Feb. 1.

Lieut. Commander T. M. Potts is ordered to duty at the navy yard, New York, Feb. 12.

Lieut. Commander C. McR. Winslow is detached from the navy yard, New York, Feb. 8, and will assume charge of the branch hydrographic office at New York Feb. 17.

Medical Director J. M. Flint is detached from the Smithsonian Institution Feb. 6 and ordered home to wait orders.

Lieut. C. W. Jungen is detached from the branch hydrographic office at New York, when relieved, and ordered to duty on the Kearsarge Feb. 20.

John C. Boyd is commissioned as Medical Inspector from Oct. 25, 1899.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Brooklyn arrived at Hongkong to-day, and will leave on the return voyage to Manila Feb. 10.

The Iowa has arrived at San Diego.

The Brutus left Nagasaki to-day for Guam.

MR. SIBLEY FOR EXPANSION

Pennsylvania Congressman Says It Is a Democratic Policy.

STIRS HOUSE AND GALLERIES

History, He Declares, Would Condemn the Administration if It Did Not Keep the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Representative Joseph Sibley of Pennsylvania, who attained prominence in the Fifty-fourth Congress by his earnest championship of free silver, assailed his Democratic colleagues to-day for their opposition to expansion in a speech that made the floor and galleries roar. Mr. Sibley has recanted his views on free silver and is now generally out of line with his colleagues on the Democratic side. He insisted to-day that expansion was an original Democratic policy, promulgated by Jefferson and adhered to by Madison, Jackson, Tyler, Polk, and Buchanan. In eloquent language he pictured the destiny of the United States carrying the arts of peace and the story of the cross to the remotest corners of the globe.

Mr. Sibley began by saying that he had heard no argument against territorial enlargement which was not urged against the annexation of Louisiana and Texas.

"Is there any parallel," asked Mr. Cochran, (Dem., Mo.,) between the territory in the Louisiana purchase, then practically without population, and the Philippines?"

"Nothing has been said about the Philippines," replied Mr. Sibley, "which was not said about the territory now Missouri. You in Missouri were classed as barbarians."

"But are the Philippines, with a population denser than Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, available for occupation?" asked Mr. Cochran.

"I think they are. When Jefferson negotiated the purchase of Louisiana he was the target of vituperation, ridicule, and reproach. From New England came such epithets as 'Jacobin,' 'Imperialist,' 'perverter of the Constitution'; yet all admit now that Jefferson acted wisely."

"Do you believe the people in the Philippines are susceptible of the civilization of the inhabitants of the Louisiana purchase?"

"I am not placing limitations upon the powers of Almighty God," answered Mr. Sibley, amid a round of Republican applause.

Proceeding, Mr. Sibley pointed out that modern methods had brought the Philippines nearer than the Louisiana purchase or Texas when they were annexed. When Louisiana was purchased, he said, no man ever lived long enough to go to its western limits and return. To-day it was possible to hear from Manila in a few hours, and to make the round trip in a few months.

In reply to Mr. Cochran's taunt that civilization was being shot into the Philippines, Mr. Sibley said that the history of civilization had been traced in human blood. Wendell Phillips had said that every achievement of human justice had gone from rack to rack, and scaffold to scaffold.

"Shall we hold Puerto Rico and the Philippine Archipelago?" asked Mr. Sibley. "Every foot! No nation on earth has a higher right of title to a rod of soil. We hold by the double title of purchase and of conquest, and my belief is that where once the shadow of our banner has fallen there will survive a race of free men, and I would hold Cuba until stability, order, good government, and the protection of life and property were assured.

"I am going to echo the President's query, 'Who will haul down the flag?' Who planted it there? What Cabinet council, what warrior, what statesman, what Senator or Representative, what body of men formed any plan of conquest? The cries of suffering humanity rang in our ears and we stopped our ears. The groans were heard, but we answered not. We saw them stripped and wounded on our way to Jericho, and, like the priest and the Levite, we passed by on the other side.

"Not unheard those groans and cries at the throne of the Almighty, Who, to awaken us from our apathy, our almost criminal indifference, permitted the engines of His wrath to hurl their thunderbolts under the bows of the Maine, lying peacefully at anchor in Havana Harbor.

"Nor keenest sighted statesman, nor most daring warrior, had dreamed even of the possibility of great gain, growth, or greatness to come to us as a Nation from that war of which the blowing up of the Maine was the first declaration. Those lands and people, unworthily ruled, were to pass from the house of Saul to the house of David. God and the valor of American arms give us that territory, not because we are a nation altogether free, altogether pure, altogether blameless, but he has given it to the boldest, the freest, the most progressive, the most enlightened, and the most Christian of all the nations of the present age." [Applause.]

Mr. Sibley believed that if the people listened to the utterances of such men as the senior Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Hoar,) grand old philanthropist as he was, they would be as unwisely guided as they would had they listened to Pickering, Josiah Quincy, and Charles Sumner from 1803 to 1850. He appealed to the Democratic side to come back to the teachings of the Democratic fathers. Expansion was a Democratic doctrine, he asserted. "'Only cowards oppose it,' Buchanan said, and he was the last Democratic President we have had." [Laughter.] The Nicaragua Canal should be built, he said, and the Subsidy bill to encourage American shipping passed. China was to be dismembered. We must reach out and get our share of its commerce.

"View the magnificent harbor of Manila," said he, "from which Dewey said he could meet the navies of the world. Who dare counsel surrender? Shall we play the part of politicians? The politicians content themselves with the present; it is the province of statesmen to look far into the future.

"Within the life of men now living, this Nation will have a population of 200,000,000. If this Administration shall surrender the Philippines, the historian of the future, who extols Jefferson, Madison, Tyler, and Polk will write down McKinley's action as the most pusillanimous in the record. But this Administration will not surrender. Its critics will be forgotten. Every advance to higher and nobler forms of life has been opposed by some old, conservative moss-bunker, who prated of the good old days when his grandfather swung by his tail in the forest primeval."

Mr. Sibley concluded as follows: "Mr. Chairman, every dictate of reason and of prudence, every dictate of business sense and of commercial advantage, every prompting of humanity, and every obligation of plighted fraternity unite in the demand that we go forward. [Applause.] We have a mission to fulfill, a destiny to accomplish, an example to be afforded to the nations how they may justly rule themselves, not in license, but in liberty.

"Shall we falter in our duty? Shall we haul down that flag whose waving stripes bespeak the red of sacrifice and the white of purity, and whose silver stars, shining in the field of blue, are an aspiration and an inspiration to all that is noble in life and beneficent in government? No, let it float, and

"'under its folds,
Shall brothers be knit in closer bands
From the mountain crest to the gray sea sands,
And the world be better, I ween.'"

When Mr. Sibley concluded he received an ovation such as has not been accorded any other speaker in the House this session. The applause from the floor and galleries was loud and prolonged, and when he sat down he was surrounded for several minutes by members who congratulated him.

MR. GAGE'S ACTS DISCUSSED.

Senator Allen of Nebraska Criticises the Course of the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The resolution of Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) discharging the Finance Committee from further consideration of his resolution calling for information from the Secretary of the Treasury with reference to his transaction with the National City Bank and the Hanover National Bank of New York, was laid before the Senate to-day.

Mr. Allen claimed that the replies of the Secretary of the Treasury had not been sufficient. He reviewed the reply of Secretary Gage to his resolution. He read the now famous letter addressed to Secretary Gage by A. B. Hepburn, Vice President of the National City Bank, in which reference was made to the bank Directors' part in the campaign of 1896.

Mr. Allen admitted that no reply was made to that letter, but, he said, that its object was attained was evidenced by the fact that when the letter was written, the National City Bank had on deposit less than $20,000 of Government money, while less than a month later the Government deposit in that bank was about $24,000,000.

Referring to further correspondence between Secretary Gage and Mr. Stillman, Mr. Allen charged the latter with inviting the Treasury Department to give the country the impression that there was more money in the banks of New York than there really was. This ought, in his opinion, to have called forth a sharp rebuke from the Secretary, but the correspondence showed none.

Sarcastic comment was made by Mr. Allen upon that part of the correspondence which related to the transaction of the Government's business in the Philippines through the National City Bank. He was interrupted by Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) who said that about that time he had been informed by the Paymaster General of the army that he was wholly without banking facilities for the payment of our troops in the Philippines, except through London.

"I'd like to ask the Senator," inquired Mr. Carter, "if he thinks there is anything objectionable in an effort made by the Government to try to pay its soldiers in the Philippines in American money through an American bank, thus escaping the ruinous discounts which we have to pay London banks?"

Mr. Allen replied that he did not care to have his speech interrupted. Such questions caused a departure that he did not like.

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.)—It is not a departure from the truth, but simply a departure from your speech.

"The Senator from Nebraska," interjected Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) "is now showing that an American bank was trying to get the business done by London banks, and the Treasury was trying to give it."

Mr. Allen declared that from all this correspondence it was a logical deduction that the transactions were conducted for political purposes.

"That is," suggested Mr. Carter, "it is a logical deduction of the Senator from Nebraska." [Laughter.]

"You may undertake to bully this subject down," said Mr. Allen, with some heat, "but you cannot do it. You cannot laugh it down, and you will not be able to persuade the American people that there was not undue intimacy between the Treasury and the National City Bank. And the knowledge of this fact hurts, too."

Without having concluded his remarks, Mr. Allen yielded the floor.

FINANCIAL BILL CRITICISED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.) discussed the pending financial bill.

"The American people," said he, "are by tradition in favor of bimetallism and likewise are in favor of sound money." He recognized the prosperity that the industries of the country were now enjoying and expressed hope that it might continue and increase, and declared the passage of the pending bill would be no factor in it. Mr. Daniel objected to the Senate measure because it practically excluded silver and nobody could foretell the possible calamity that it might bring on the world. There was almost as much silver money in the world as gold, yet this bill struck such a blow at it as might prove fatal to it.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) interrupted Mr. Daniel to say that the status of silver certificates is not changed by the pending bill any more than is that of the gold certificates.

Continuing, Mr. Daniel said this country had $392,000,000 of silver money, and while the Senate bill sets forth that it intended to maintain all money of the United States at a parity, the vast volume of silver money was left out in the cold.

"Does the Senator think," inquired Mr. Aldrich, "that the outstanding silver dollars need any protection to maintain their parity with gold?"

Mr. Daniel replied that he did not.

"If," he continued, "you will put the metal in the dollar, the dollar will take care of itself."

"I want to say, as my personal opinion," said Mr. Aldrich, "that $392,000,000 made of copper, containing 412½ grains of copper each, could be maintained at a parity with gold under the same privileges now accorded to silver."

Mr. Daniel expressed his gratitude to Mr. Aldrich for making that statement, as, he said, that was the opinion of all bimetallists.

NO MILEAGE FOR ROBERTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The House Committee on Mileage to-day rejected the claim of Brigham H. Roberts of Utah for mileage in connection with his contest for a seat in the House. Mr. Roberts put in a claim for mileage from Salt Lake City to Washington, 2,597 miles, and return, at the usual rate of 20 cents a mile each way, making a total of $1,038.80. Mr. Cooper of Texas moved that Roberts be declared entitled to mileage, but on a tie vote of 2 to 2, this motion failed. Chairman Barham will report this action, which, he says, is equivalent to a rejection of the claim by the committee.

As a result of suggestions in the committee Mr. Barham will confer with the Speaker concerning the recognition of any member who may seek to obtain for Mr. Roberts the $2,000 usually allowed in contested election cases.

Countervailing Duties on Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—In pursuance of the provisions of Section 5 of the Act of July 24, 1897, the following amounts of the bounties paid or bestowed by the Government of Belgium on the exportation of sugars wholly produced in that country on and after Sept. 1, 1899, having been ascertained, the Secretary of the Treasury has declared the same for the liquidation and assessment of countervailing duties thereon: On raw sugar produced from beet roots, 2.25 francs per 100 kilograms. On sugar refined from beet sugar, 2.54 francs per 100 kilograms.

WARNS DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Mr. Slicer Says Charges Will Certainly Cause His Removal—Attacks "Puritan Sunday."

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer addressed the Fellowship Cititzenship Club in the home of the East Side Settlement at the foot of East Seventy-sixth Street last night. He said that he had no subject for the address, but it might be called "The Duty of Citizens."

"I once heard of a man," he said, "who, when asked why he rode in the carriage of state, instead of getting out to push, replied, 'I can make more in a given time than the others can steal.' That is the kind of men who are at the head of the City Government to-day.

"But there are others. Take the man who sells liquor. I am not a total abstainer. I am, however, opposed to the Raines law. In such a community as this we have no right to insist on a Puritan Sunday.

"Speaking generally, however, the sale of liquor is bad, because it produces no permanent good.

"What can be done to remedy this evil? This: Let every man set for himself a standard of high civic righteousness. Let him put himself out to fight the evil of government and the social evil.

"The City Club has traced hundreds of thousands of dollars in forfeited bonds that are in the office of the District Attorney and that have never been collected. Salaries have been increased without reason and for no purpose that is for the public good. This is not business; it is plunder.

"Begin at official life, and begin at the top. Of course you cannot begin at the Mayor, but begin as high up as you can.

"I am Chairman of the committee of the City Club that has charge of the charges against District Attorney Gardiner. Unless Mr. Gardiner's health is so bad that he cannot possibly appear, he will listen to some very unpleasant truths next Tuesday morning. We have built up charges against the District Attorney that will certainly result in his removal from office. His removal will remove that upon which the entire Police Department depends for all its crooked work."

NO DELAY FOR MR. GARDINER.

Deputy Attorney General Coyne, who has been delegated by Attorney General Davis to direct the prosecution of the charges brought by the City Club against District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, said yesterday that the hearings will begin on Tuesday next, as already arranged. When told that Col. Gardiner had gone to Hot Springs, Va., for the benefit of his health, Mr. Coyne said that he was aware of the District Attorney's absence from the city, but that he believed that Col. Gardiner would return in time to be present at the opening of the case.

It was learned from another source that under no circumstances, except it be the extreme illness of Col. Gardiner, would there be a further postponement of the hearings.

BIG FIRE IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Van Auken House Gutted—Occupied by Art Furniture Makers—Firemen Overcome—Loss, $250,000.

Two firemen were overcome with smoke at a fire which gutted the five-story and basement brick and stone building at 421 Fifth Avenue at midnight last night. The building was occupied as a wholesale house by D. S. Hess & Co., decorators and manufacturers of artistic furniture. Chief Croker estimated the damage at $250,000.

Chief of Police Devery and Detective Sergeant Flood, who were driving by the building about 11:30 o'clock last night, saw that there was a fire in the basement. The Chief sent in an alarm, and with Sergt. Flood broke through the windows and went into the building to ascertain if any person was inside. A second alarm was then sent in, and the reserves from the West Thirtieth Street Police Station were called.

The members of the family of Henry Pelham Robbins, living next door at 419 Fifth Avenue, were hastily aroused and left their home half clad. They took their jewels and other valuables to the home of Percy P. Lewis at 413 Fifth Avenue, and much of their furniture was also removed.

In one hour from its discovery the fire went up through the burning building to the roof and the flames which lit up the sky attracted a large crowd of spectators.

Capt. Norris of Engine 65 was suffocated with smoke on the top floor of the building. He was taken into Mr. Lewis's house, and afterward sent to the New York Hospital.

Foreman Livingston of Engine 26 was overcome with smoke on the third floor of the building, and was also taken into Mr. Lewis's house.

Mrs. Lewis made coffee for the firemen, who met with considerable difficulty in fighting the fire on account of the intense cold. The stairways and ladders were soon covered with ice.

At 12:45 o'clock Chief Croker said the fire was under control. It was confined to the building in which it started. There was some damage from smoke in the adjoining house of Mr. Robbins. The rear building, 2 East Thirty-eighth Street, is a small two-story structure, and was practically unharmed. The house at 4 East Thirty-eighth Street is the residence of S. P. Avery.

All of the families living in East Thirty-eighth Street between Fifth and Madison Avenues were aroused by the police and were compelled to close the windows of their residences to keep out sparks.

The burned building was the old Van Auken mansion, and was last occupied by the family two years ago.

The firm of D. S. Hess & Co. lost in the fire many plans for decoration of handsome houses, as well as its stock of expensive furniture.

GOV. ROOSEVELT WILL REFUSE.

Determined Not to Accept Vice Presidential Nomination—Mr. Odell Named for Governor.

Under no circumstances will Gov. Roosevelt accept a nomination for Vice President on the Republican National ticket this year. This statement was emphatically made by some of his friends last night on hearing the persistent report that the Governor had agreed to be a candidate.

About the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday politicians regarded the Governor's candidacy as an assured fact; they predicted the nomination of B. B. Odell, Jr., for Governor, and speculated concerning his probable successor as Chairman of the State Committee. Color was alleged to be given to the rumors by the fact that Senator Hanna visited Republican State Headquarters, to see Chairman Odell, but the latter had left for Newburg a few minutes before the Senator arrived.

Senator Hanna, when questioned by a TIMES reporter concerning the rumor, declared he knew nothing of it, but he intimated that, while there were several candidates, the probability was that New York, if united on a candidate, could possibly dictate the nomination.

Chairman Odell, prior to his departure for Newburg, said he had not heard of the story, except as a rumor.

Asked whether he would accept a nomination for Governor, Mr. Odell smiled and said:

"Everything comes to him who waits."

He would not express a decided opinion one way or the other.

WRECK ON THE PLANT SYSTEM.

Engineer and a Passenger Killed Near Tampa—Many Injured.

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 1.—A fast passenger train on the Plant system was wrecked twenty miles north of this place last night. Engineer Kennedy was instantly killed. One passenger also was killed, but the body was so badly mutilated that it is impossible to identify it at this time. The son of S. P. Hernden, mail agent, of this city, died this morning at the Sanford Hospital.

Mr. Hernden, Sr., is badly injured. A number of other passengers also were injured. The mail and express cars and two day coaches were thrown from the track and turned over. The sleeping cars were not derailed. The accident was caused by the train running into an open switch and colliding with a freight car. It is believed that the switch was opened by some person with the intention of wrecking the train.

ERRORS IN THE CITY RECORD.

Errors of considerable moment have been detected in the roster of officers and subordinates in the city departments, which appeared in The City Record of Wednesday, and yesterday a number of municipal office holders were wondering why accuracy had been sacrificed in the only issue of The Record in which most of them have the slightest interest. Probably the man who was most surprised was Deputy Tax Commissioner Joseph D. Cremin, whose salary is given as $2,000 a year, instead of the $3,000, which he receives. City Superintendent of Schools Maxwell, whose title is given as "Brooklyn City Superintendent," telephoned to the Supervisor of The City Record to ask why he had been lowered in the official scale. He was assured that it was a typographical error, and expressed his satisfaction with the excuse. A. Emerson Palmer, the Secretary of the Board of Education, appears as "Bklyn Secy."

Mistakes in the spelling of names are numerous, the most noteworthy being that of Alfred M. Downes, secretary to the Mayor, whose names is given as "Downs." Alderman Velton of Brooklyn, when he reads the list of Aldermen, will find an "e" where the "o" should be in his name, while numerous other employes will discover similar errors.

Deputy Supervisor Solon Berrick of The City Record yesterday explained that the errors were due to the printer, and not to his office. "Copy comes to us in typewritten form from all the departments, and we forward it to the printer. Persons with a grievance shouldn't blame this office. At all events, when you remember that there are 40,000 names on the list, besides a number of figures, the possibility of a few mistakes is evident.

Nerves
Make the Man

Strong, steady nerves are essential to good health and enjoyment of life. Without strong nerves you are sure to fall in the battle of life. Their is a food for the nerves that has been made for over fifty years, and is known from one end of the world to the other—Johann Hoff's Malt Extract. It feeds and nourishes the nerves, makes them strong and healthy. If you are in an unnerved, run-down condition, try

Johann Hoff's
Malt Extract

It's health-giving, strengthening properties will be felt at once in new blood, increased vigor and a general strengthening of the system.

Johann Hoff's brings good appetite, cures dyspepsia and makes flesh and blood.

Don't be misled by the cheap, so-called malt extracts offered by dealers for the sake of a few cents extra profit. They are absolutely worthless. Get the genuine Johann Hoff's and you will not be disappointed.

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214 to 224 EAST 22D STREET.

THE OPERA PIANO.

New and elegant designs, also several slightly used
WRITE FOR BARGAIN LIST.
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HOTELS.

HOTEL ROLAND,

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Block from Central Park entrance.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
MODERN HOTEL,
EUROPEAN PLAN, $1; AMERICAN PLAN, $2; WITH HOT AND COLD WATER, STEAM HEAT, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT; ELEVATOR SERVICE; CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

WINTER RESORTS.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS,
ON CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RY.
A DISTINCTIVE HEALTH RESORT,
combining a perfect Fall climate, an elevation of 2,500 feet, picturesque mountain surroundings, and HOTEL OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.
The fine course of the Virginia Hot Springs Golf Club adjoins the hotel. Through compartment cars from New York. Excursion tickets at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,354 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R., New York; also offices N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., throughout New England.
FRED STERRY, Manager,
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DRY GOODS.

ARE YOU USING VIOLETTE EXQUISIA PERfumes? We keep these unique perfumes in Extracts, single or double. Toilet Waters, Soaps, Sachets, &c. Use no others. JAMMES, 4 West 37th St., near 5th Av.

EUROPE.

TO rent in Paris for Expos. 1900, splend. furn. apart. nr. opera; dining-room, 2 parlors, 4 rooms, &c., tel. Write Desgrange, 14 rue Lafayette, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant as first-class cook in private family; three years' reference from fine family; $60. C. M., Box 304 Times Up-Town Office, 1,209 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By refined French lady as visiting governess; goes out with pupils; good references. Mlle. H. M., 406 West 23d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined widow in widower's home, where there are children; good housekeeper; musical; A1 references. D. P., 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG, REFINED FRENCH LADY WISHES to give French lessons; mornings and evenings; terms moderate. Mlle. H. P., 406 West 23d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—By young French couple; man as butler, general housework; wife, chambermaid; good seamstress; best reference. M., 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

Miscellaneous.

BOY, AGE 17, DESIRES TO LEARN TOOLmaking. Kindly address Fred Manger, 282 Skillman St., Brooklyn.

HONORS FOR A MAINE JURIST.

Retiring Chief Justice Peters the Guest at a Banquet—His Long Career on the Bench.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 1.—The Bangor House to-night was the scene of a banquet tendered by the Penobscot bar to Justice John A. Peters, on the occasion of his retirement from the Supreme bench of Maine, after twenty-six years of service, sixteen years of that time as Chief Justice. Among the guests was United States Senator Hale, who made a speech. Letters of regret were read from Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, ex-Speaker Reed, and others.

There is no better-known or better-loved figure in the State than Chief Justice John Andrew Peters. Famous as a lawyer, he is also celebrated as an orator and wit, and is as well known in this State as a post-prandial speaker as is Senator Depew in New York. He has served the State in one capacity or another for nearly forty years.

Born in October, 1822, at Ellsworth, the retiring Chief Justice came from Revolutionary stock, his grandfather's commission as Collector of Frenchman's Bay district having been signed by Washington and Jefferson. Andrew Peters, John A. Peters's father, was a well-known lumber and shipping mercnant, and the son received the benefit of the best education possible, being graduated from Yale in 1842. After a course at Harvard Law School, he was admited to the bar at Ellsworth in 1844, and was soon recognized as an able lawyer. At the beginning of his practice he was a partner of the late Judge Hathaway, afterward being associated with Franklin A. Wilson.

Mr. Peters was elected to the Maine Senate in 1862, and two years later was elected Attorney General of the State. He was elected to Congress as a Republican in 1866 and in 1868 and 1870. Gen. Hamlin said of his record as a Congressman that "it would be difficult to single out a member who during those six years had greater personal influence." Good-natured, humorous, and imperturbable, nothing obstructed his pathway to success whenever he advocated the passage of some desirable measure.

An incident related by Gen. Garfield illustrates Mr. Peters's influence in the House. He observed an aged woman, dressed in deep mourning, who was a constant attendant in the gallery. He learned by inquiry that she was interested in a private bill for a pension, looked the matter up, and found the case a meritorious one. He thereupon called the case up from the calendar, and, by explaining its nature, obtained unanimous consent for its consideration without a report from the committee. It was then passed, under a suspension of the rules.

"Then," says Gen. Garfield, "followed a scene in the House the like of which has never before or since been witnessed. Stepping down from his seat, the Judge paused in front of the Speaker, and, waving his hand in the air toward the gallery where the claimant sat, he cried, 'There, old woman, you have got your bill.'"

Mr. Peters was elected an Associate Justice in 1873, and became Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court in 1883.

Billboards in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—A committee of the Chicago Art Association met to-day and decided to petition Mayor Harrison to sign the ordinance passed by the City Council regulating the size of billboards. The object of the movement is to educate the public up to a proper idea of the good of legal restrictions upon unsightly advertisements. Photographs are to be taken of the most unsightly billboards, and these will be brought before those who are vested with power to act in such cases. Several other ordinances will be considered by the committee.

Library and School Appointments.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday announced these appointments: Directors of the Brooklyn Public Library—David A. Boody, Daniel W. McWilliams, Charles F. Phillips, Henry Sanger Snow, Irving T. Bush, A. H. Eastmond, and John Kepke. All are reappointments for the full term of three years. The following were appointed as members of the School Board of the Borough of Queens: William H. Thornberry, Jamaica; William J. Cahill, Long Island City, and Anton Schulthein, College Point.

Mrs. Carl Von Mayhoff in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Mrs. Carl Von Mayhoff of New York is visiting her brother, Jefferson M. Levy, at the Arlington, and was present at the White House reception last night. Mrs. Von Mayhoff has been hostess of Monticello, her brother's place, for the last two or three years.

THE RAPID TRANSIT BOND

Persistent Reports of Attempts to Reduce It Again.

CORPORATION COUNSEL'S VIEW

Favors Reduction If the City Is Properly Protected—Contractor Done with Surety Companies.

There was no change in the rapid transit situation yesterday, though there were persistent rumors that an effort would be made to obtain a still further reduction in the amount of the bond. Corporation Counsel Whalen said that he knew of no reason why the bond should not be reduced. On the other hand, President Orr and Edward M. Shepard of counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission said that no suggestion for a reduction of the bond had been made to them.

Mr. Whalen, in speaking of the probability of an application to the Appellate Division for a reduction, said the Rapid Transit Commissioners would have to sanction the making of the application to the court. "I do not doubt," he said, "that if it were represented to the commission that the surety companies are endeavoring to squeeze the successful bidder, they would agree to such a motion.

"In my opinion, a decision to have the amount of the bond reduced would not necessitate a readvertising or reletting of the contract. If the city authorities felt that the security was ample and could withhold a percentage of the payments until the tunnel is built, the Rapid Transit Commissioners ought to be satisfied, as the bond is required for the protection of the city against damage and not to save the commission. Nor do I believe that the other bidder or any persons who might have desired to bid would have any standing in court in an effort to prevent the letting of the contract in an equity action. The law gives the commission the right to let the contract to any bidder whose proposals seem for the best interests of the city. Obviously, having deliberated over the estimates furnished by the two bidders, they could not now award the contract to Mr. Onderdonk because of Mr. McDonald's failure to qualify through the efforts of the surety companies. I cannot see but that Mr. Onderdonk would have had as much difficulty in qualifying as has Mr. McDonald. I should be very sorry to see the beginning of actual work deferred, and if the reduction of the bond would avert such a catastrophe I should be heartily in favor of it."

Mr. McDonald had a conference yesterday with President Lyman of the American Surety Company, and this gave rise to a report that another effort was being made to induce the surety companies to furnish the contractor's bond. Mr. Lyman, however, denied that the talk was over the rapid transit problem, and Mr. McDonald corroborated him later in the afternoon, when he said, "There will be nothing further done with the surety companies. The bonds will be arranged for in another way, and I will qualify with sureties that will be unexceptionable."

August Belmont, who is backing the contractor, was unprepared yesterday to explain his plan. From remarks made by De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. McDonald's counsel, it is believed by many persons familiar with the situation that Mr. Belmont will arrange the bonding of the contractor, as well as afford him the necessary capital. Mr. Belmont declared that within a few days he would issue a statement covering the case.

The withdrawal by Mr. McDonald of his application for bonds was due, it was said by the counsel for one of the surety companies, to his inability to give adequate indemnifying bonds. According to this informant, there was no attempt to make Mr. McDonald's burden onerous.

"The law is," he said, "that the surety companies may furnish bonds only to the extent of 10 per cent. of their capital and surplus. It would take many companies, therefore, to furnish the entire bond of this contractor on this basis. The companies may, however, give bonds in any sum beyond this if they be secured by indemnity bonds."

Many men have come to the city in the hope of securing work on the tunnel, a large number a state of absolute destitution. The Outdoor Poor Department of Charities was crowded Wednesday with these men. Under the order of Superintendent Blair, they are being sent back to their homes as fast as possible.

At a meeting of the citizens of Jamaica, held on Wednesday night, the Jamaica Citizens' Association was formed, to promote the construction of a tunnel under the East River and the extension of the rapid transit system to the outlying sections of the Borough of Queens.

THE JOHN P. SQUIRE FAILURE.

Asserted Now that It Left the Broadway Bank Sound.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—H. W. Chaplin, receiver of the John P. Squire corporation, the failure of which was followed by the suspension of the Broadway National Bank, said to-day that after having looked carefully into the situation he had learned that the bank had, prior to its total suspension, a surplus of $225,000, and the total amount of Squire paper which could be presented for payment was only $160,000. Therefore, if the bank had been permitted to go on, it would have had a surplus of $75,000 at least, after wiping out the Squire paper, he said.

"Squire paper will pay a substantial dividend," he continued, "for there are large assets. Not only did the bank have capital intact at the time of suspension and without reliance on the Squire papers, but it had in the banking house within its own walls, at that moment when the bank suspended, about half a million dollars in cash, and all assets, except the Squire papers, were of the highest character and readily available to meet a run."

METROPOLITAN GOLF MEET.

Championship Contest to be Held in May—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan Golf Association was held last night in the Metropolitan Club, Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street. Henry B. Hollins, the retiring President, presided, and apart from the election of officers, the most important business was a change in the time of holding the metropolitan championship. It was decided to hold that event in May instead of during the first two weeks in April, as last year. The selection of the club was left to the Executive Committee. Only one club was definitely offered, the Nassau Country Club of Glen Cove, L. I.

Officers were elected as follows: President—Robert H. Robertson, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club; Vice President—Walker Breese Smith, Tuxedo Golf Club; Secretary—John Du Pais, Baltusrol Golf Club; Treasurer—W. Fellowes Morgan, Morris County Golf Club; Executive Committee—Oliver W. Bird, Jr., Meadow Brook; Percy Chubb, Garden City; Robert B. Kerr, Lakewood; Arden M. Robbins, St. Andrew's; Charles F. Watson, Essex County, Orange.

Thirty-nine of the forty-three clubs in the association were represented. Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve was a delegate from the Westchester Country Club.

JEFFRIES-CORBETT FIGHT BIDS.

Either a California Man or W. A. Brady Will Get the Contest.

Seven bids were opened yesterday in William A. Brady's office from representatives of various athletic clubs for the coming Jeffries-Corbett fight. Two San Francisco bidders offered flattering terms, and the fight will go either to one of them or to Mr. Brady. The matter will be decided Monday.

Mr. Brady offers to give the contestants two-thirds of the gross receipts, with a guarantee that their share shall be at least $15,000. He also agrees to name the place of contest by Feb. 20, and to pay the traveling expenses of men and trainers if the scene of the fight should be at any unreasonable distance from New York City. He said, however, if he got the fight it would come off in this State.

J. D. Gibbs, for the National Athletic Club of San Francisco, offered 70 per cent. of the gross gate receipts with an additional guarantee of $20,000.

The Carnival Company of San Francisco offers $25,000 and 30 per cent. of the gate receipts, the latter guaranteed to exceed $30,000, and one-half the kinetoscope privilege.

AT THE POULTRY SHOW.

Burglar Alarm for Chicken Coops Impresses a Colored Man.

Triumphant notes of victory from the blue ribbon winners were the prevailing tones of the symphony that kept the residents in the vicinity of Madison Square Garden awake from dawn until the last electric spark in Madison Square Garden proclaimed the end of the third day of the eleventh annual exhibition of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association. The enthusiastic breeders of the various classes of poultry and doves made the rounds of the cages during the morning before the general public was admitted to the Garden and decorated the cages of the crack-a-jacks in the several classes, as well as the domiciles of the wild fowl and bright plumaged birds.

Crowds of women and children surrounded the incubators and brooders all day long, watching the youngsters. One of the exhibits in the incubator room is an electric burglar alarm for chicken coops. An elderly colored man who watched the attendant show off the alarm, which rang a loud gong when the chicken coop was even looked at, shook his head sadly and wandered on to the next exhibit.

James Lang, Miss Edith Mills, J. D. Smith, Henry Thomas Draper, William Freiday, the Walnut Ridge Farm Company, E. A. Turnbull, and that old veteran, Sidney Corbett, were among the winners in the several cat classes. The Norwood Farms, William A. Pease, George Ball, Whippany Farm, Dr. F. M. Robinson, A. A. Gerey, Fisher's Island Farm, James Forsythe, J. S. Mayhew, G. D. Tilley, James Chester, Jr., A. Hartshorn, George Burgott, and A. D. Arnold were among the winners in the exhibition yards.

The principal poultry classes judged were won by J. H. Thompson, Jr., John Crowe, John Glasgow, William Barbour, F. X. Kleinze, A. F. Spangler, D. A. Mount, A. J. Hallock, Clarence W. King, R. B. and C. H. Dayton, M. B. Megargee, Muscovy Drake, Robert Warwick, A. A. Parker, Francis P. Magoun, Mountainside Lofts, Haskell & Thornton, A. A. Parker, J. F. Kirkpatrick, Charles M. Smith, McNeil Oke, G. D. Tilley, Charles Jehl, William M. Hepburn, Elmwood Farm, W. A. Andrews, Ira C. Keller, H. J. Quilpot, Miss Selma Wieners, Windholme Bantam Yards, M. Henry Galusha, Mosher Brothers, D. Lincoln Orr, George W. Hilson, R. R. Topping, George Wolf, Fisher's Island Farms, S. E. Sturtevant & Co., A. J. Kreutzer, H. J. Rosenberg, Clarence W. King, and D. A. Mount.

Meetings were held during the day by the Water Fowl Club of America and the American Exhibition Game and Game Bantam Club.

McGOVERN DEFEATS SANTRY.

The Brooklyn Man Wins in the Fifth Round.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Terry McGovern of Brooklyn, at Tattersall's, to-night proved his right to the title of featherweight champion of the world by knocking out Eddie Santry of Chicago, who claimed the leadership of the 122-pound class by virtue of a knockout of Ben Jordan of England. The men were matched for six rounds. The knockout came in the fifth round, after a fierce mix-up, in which Santry did some clever work.

McGovern was too strong for the Chicago man, and, straightening Santry up with a short arm jolt to the stomach, landed left and right to the jaw in quick succession and Santry fell to the floor on his face. He got up at the count of ten, but was in such a weakened condition that Referee George Siler declared McGovern the winner to save Santry from further punishment, as he was staggering all over the ring, and would have been out with the next blow.

It was the greatest boxing show ever brought off in Chicago. Special trains were run from near-by towns, and fully 15,000 people jammed and pushed through the building. The box receipts amounted to over $18,000.

NEW YORK IS DROPPED OUT.

American Baseball Association Ends the Negotiations.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—The announcement was made to-day that the necessary money had been secured to support a club to represent this city in the new American Association of Baseball Clubs. Adrian C. Anson and John McGraw held a lengthy conference with several Philadelphians, whose names are not yet public property, and at its conclusion announced to the promoters of the new organization that their efforts had been successful.

Unless the present local supporters withdraw, the American Association will be permanently organized to-day, with Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, and Baltimore in the East, and Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, and St. Louis in the West. New York discontinued negotiations to-day, and the franchise goes to Providence.

NEW STEEPLECHASE RULES.

Important Changes in the Jumps—Stewards Elect Officers.

The Stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, at a meeting yesterday elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—August Belmont; Vice President—J. H. Alexandre; Treasurer and Honorary Secretary—S. S. Howland; Executive Committee—August Belmont, J. H. Alexandre, S. S. Howland, W. C. Whitney, B. F. Clyde, R. C. Hooper, and Dr. J. O. Green.

To the Country Club of Brookline, Mass., dates were granted from May 28 to June 2, inclusive. Licenses were granted to Jockeys Veitch, Helder, Christopher, Ray, Melder, Finigan, Moxley, Southworth, and Dayton. Veitch was also licensed as a trainer.

The amendments to the rules recommended by the committee, Messrs. Hooper, Haviland, and Hitchcock, were adopted, the most important change being in the dimensions of the jumps, as follows: In all steeplechase courses there shall be at least six fences in every mile. There shall be a water jump at least twelve feet wide and two feet deep, to be guarded by a fence not less than two feet in perpendicular height. There shall be in each course at least two jumps, as follows: Ditch five feet wide and two feet deep, which ditch shall be guarded on the taking off side by a single rail, and on the landing side there shall be a fence of not less than four feet six inches in perpendicular height, and three feet in width. The minimum perpendicular height of all other jumps shall not be less than four feet six inches and the minimum width three feet. The rails or boards protecting a fence shall not be less than three feet in perpendicular height on the take-off side except at the water jump.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; selling; maidens. Bandora, 117 pounds, (Piggott,) 2 to 1, won; Isaline, 117, (Jones,) 3½ to 1, second; Corolla, 112, (Bullman,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:02¼. Mildred Hughes, Nora Clark, Free Pass, Fille d'Or, Miss Vera, Red Cherry, Egrita, and Infinity also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Purse. Erwin, 107 pounds, (Jenkins,) 1 to 4, won; Bathos, 107, (Jones,) 5 to 1, second; Mortgage, 102, (Henry,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Mountebank, J. V. Hayes, Rixford, and The Echo also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One and a quarter miles; selling. Topmast, 109 pounds, (Spencer,) 7 to 10, won; Tempo, 105, (Henry,) 30 to 1, second; Go to Bed, 105, (Jenkins,) 8 to 5, third. Time—2:08½. Stuttgart also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile, handicap. Bendoran, 127 pounds, (Spencer,) 7 to 10, won; Rosormonde, 110, (Jenkins,) 6 to 1, second; Lothian, 102, (Henry,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:40. The Fretter, Cormorant, and New Moon also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Jingle Jingle, 102 pounds, (Walsh,) 7 to 1, won; Imperious, 110, (Jones,) 4 to 1, second; Mary Kinsella, 105, (Vittatoe,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:26½. Mike Rice, Horton, Theory, Time, None Such, Don Luis, and Montanus also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Futurity course; selling. Southern Girl, 103 pounds, (Bullman,) even, won; Tuthill, 108, (Vittatoe,) 4 to 1, second; Red Wald, 110, (Spencer,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:10½. Gundara, Bagdad, and Alice Dougherty also ran.

Crescent Hockey Team Wins.

The tie for the lead in the Amateur Hockey League was broken last night by the Crescent Athletic Club team defeating the St. Nicholas Skating Club team by 5 goals to 2. The game, which was played at the St. Nicholas Rink, was of the rough order, and the players of the winning team were frequently jeered for their tactics. Five of them were disqualified for rough play.

Knickerbocker Polo Team Wins.

Another victory at water polo crowned the efforts of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club team last night in a contest against the Pastime Athletic Club. The game was played in the Knickerbocker Club house. It was a lively contest, and the home team only won by the narrow margin of six points, while the Pastime team failed to score.

In addition to the polo game, a relay swimming race was won by L. Johnson, H. H. Wotherspoon, Jr., and L. C. Goodwin. A tub race was won by G. W. Van Cleef and L. C. Goodwin carried off the honors in an egg and spoon race.

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IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island began at the Harlem Palace, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, last night. The Century, Morris, and Bowling Green Wheelmen were scheduled to bowl. The Bowling Green Wheelmen did not appear, and forfeited their two games. In the game between the Morris and the Century Wheelmen the former won easily. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 187; Sauer, 157; Fletcher, 192; Mulford, 152; Dumble, 155. Total, 843.

Bowling Green Wheelmen—Forfeited.

SECOND GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—MacDonald, 145; Thompson, 190; Schneider, 133; Deitrich, 171; Gibson, 190. Total, 830.

Bowling Green Wheelmen—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—MacDonald, 147; Thompson, 156; Schneider, 185; Deitrich, 178; Gibson, 170. Total, 836.

Century Wheelmen—Walsh, 146; Sauer, 190; Fletcher, 146; Mulford, 163; Dumble, 148. Total, 793.

The second team of the Pontiac Wheelmen bowled in good form in the North Side National League last night, defeating the Bronxdale and Chippewa teams. The Bronxdales won a game from the Chippewas. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bronxdale—Ferber, 140; H. Heirs, 167; Mahoney, 171; E. Heirs, 162; Balz, 150. Total, 790.

Pontiac Wheelmen No. 2—E. Ebling, 180; Stearns, 210; Dewes, 138; Kessler, 191; Clinch, 147. Total, 866.

SECOND GAME.

Bronxdale—Ferber, 148; H. Heirs, 179; Mahoney, 159; E. Heirs, 166; Balz, 169. Total, 821.

Chippewa—Roedel, 177; Brunssen, 153; Schmidt, 161; Isenbarth, 140; Comerford, 161. Total, 792.

THIRD GAME.

Pontiac Wheelmen No. 2—E. Ebling, 164; Stearns, 203; Dewes, 165; Kessler, 178; Clinch, 190. Total, 900.

Chippewa—Roedel, 196; Brunssen, 148; Sanders, 116; Isenbarth, 164; Comerford, 186. Total, 810.

J. F. Price Council played in championship form last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament, and won both its games. In the third game the team made a new record of 957. Shea of the same team bowled 258 in this game. East New York Council beat Brooklyn Council one game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

East New York Council—Kiefer, 195; Staase, 140; G. Moore, 211; W. Moore, 194; C. Kiefer, 184. Total, 924.

Brooklyn Council—Tabor, 169; Cook, 154; Spencer, 150; Clarke, 142; Halloran, 125. Total, 740.

SECOND GAME.

J. F. Price Council—Shea, 220; Wolley, 157; Gehlhaus, 164; Forman, 170; Potter, 191. Total, 911.

Brooklyn Council—Tabor, 137; Cook, 144; Spencer, 147; Clarke, 163; Halloran, 145. Total, 736.

THIRD GAME.

J. F. Price Council—Shea, 258; Wolley, 146; Gehlhaus, 180; Forman, 196; Potter, 187. Total, 967.

East New York Council—Kiefer, 170; Staase, 148; G. Moore, 153; W. Moore, 154; C. Kiefer, 212. Total, 837.

South Paw, No. 1, took the honors last night in the Brooklyn Arlington National tournament by winning from Corinthian and the A. B. C. teams. In the first game Corinthian won easily from A. B. C. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 170; T. Walter, 165; Waller, 171; Baker, 170; Holden, 154. Total, 830.

A. B. C.—Harloe, 144; Addicks, 167; McAuliffe, 147; Wichern, 184; Kelly, 136. Total, 778.

SECOND GAME.

South Paw No. 1—Lodge, 160; Vanderkar, 212; Martin, 158; Bierschenck, 167; Jenkins, 153. Total, 850.

A. B. C.—Harloe, 156; Addicks, 172; McAuliffe, 163; Wichern, 146; Kelly, 183. Total, 820.

THIRD GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 180; T. Walter, 152; Waller, 146; Baker, 168; Holden, 177. Total, 823.

South Paw No. 1—Lodge, 189; Vanderkar, 164; Martin, 161; Bierschenck, 145; Jenkins, 199. Total, 848.

Two more games were won by the Seaboard National Bank team in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night. The Sub-Treasury team won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Seaboard—Jefferds, 130; Davis, 162; Hodges, 200; Barger, 151; De Vausney, 140. Total, 783.

Sub-Treasury—Jordan, 172; Oakley, 127; Yates, 124; Copeland, 154; Jenkins, 135. Total, 712.

SECOND GAME.

Sub-Treasury—Jordan, 162; Oakley, 172; Yates, 158; Copeland, 154; Jenkins, 165. Total, 811.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—Sacken, 167; Watson, 142; Virgien, 156; Wagner, 179; Hill, 148. Total, 792.

THIRD GAME.

Seaboard—Jefferds, 144; Davis, 175; Hodges, 174; Barger, 150; De Vausney, 123. Total, 775.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—Sacken, 99; Watson, 147; Virgien, 100; Wagner, 121; Hill, 179. Total, 646.

At the Germania alleys last night three games were bowled in Section No. 1 of the United Bowling Clubs tournament. The Orientals presented their best team and won two games easily. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Spartan—Moje, 99; Dohm, 163; Rentsch, 188; Cammann, 149; Schilling, 142. Total, 741.

Oriental—Mitchell, 153; Kreyenberg, 181; Vogel, 161; Gillhaus, 171; Stumpfel, 195. Total, 861.

SECOND GAME.

Clio—Sauer, 132; Steitz, 165; Heuze, 165; Hampel, 167; Kofler, 158. Total, 787.

Spartan—Moje, 105; Dohm, 145; Rentsch, 159; Cammann, 152; Schilling, 145. Total, 706.

THIRD GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 149; Kreyenberg, 135; Vogel, 148; Gillhaus, 202; Stumpfel, 197. Total, 831.

Clio—Sauer, 180; Stietz, 133; Heuze, 119; Hampel, 190; Kofler, 143. Total, 765.

The Northern Company team, the tailenders in the Fire Insurance League, furnished a surprise in the series of games bowled at Reid's alleys last night by defeating the Germania and the Greenwich teams, the leaders in the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Northern—Sullivan, 173; Schlatter, 138; Schuchardt, 132; Buhler, 145; Starr, 120. Total, 716.

Germania—Palmedo, 123; Michel, 107; Huethwohl, 141; Hahnel, 131; Barber, 146. Total, 648.

SECOND GAME.

Northern—Sullivan, 152; Schlatter, 178; Schuchardt, 218; Buhler, 138; Starr, 150. Total, 836.

Greenwich—Falkland, 130; Fleming, 153; Gaflus, 160; Styles, 136; Van Saun, 178. Total, 757.

THIRD GAME.

Germania—Palmedo, 128; Michel, 132; Huethwohl, 103; Hahnel, 185; Barber, 154. Total, 702.

Greenwich—Falkland, 154; Fleming, 116; Graflus, 153; Styles, 122; Van Saun, 154. Total, 699.

The games bowled yesterday in the Brooklyn Arlington ladies' tournament were productive of some high individual scores. Mrs. Heubel of the Original Vigilant team bowled 185 in the first game. In the third game Mrs. M. Kessel of the same team scored 192. Original Vigilant, Kings County, and Unter Uns were the teams playing, the Vigilants winning two games and the Unter Uns winning one. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Original Vigilant—Miss Pope, 108; Mrs. W. Kessel, 99; Mrs. Henn, 117; Mrs. M. Kessel, 142; Mrs. Heubel, 185. Total, 651.

Kings County—Mrs. Wenisch, 117; Mrs. Brunning, 98; Mrs. Emken, 131; Mrs. Ahnken, 106; Mrs. Tietje, 81. Total, 523.

SECOND GAME.

Unter Uns—Mrs. Byles, 111; Mrs. Schoenwerk, 121; Mrs. Chevlier, 105; Mrs. Phretzschner, 110; Mrs. Barnett, 130. Total, 577.

Kings County—Mrs. Wenisch, 122; Mrs. Brunning, 106; Mrs. Emken, 112; Mrs. Elmken, 110; Mrs. Tietje, 90. Total, 540.

THIRD GAME.

Original Vigilant—Miss Pope, 98; Mrs. W. Kessel, 70; Mrs. Henn, 117; Mrs. M. Kessel, 192; Mrs. Huebel, 149. Total, 632.

Unter Uns—Mrs. Byles, 99; Mrs. Schoenwerk, 109; Mrs. Chevlier, 116; Mrs. Phretzschner, 111; Mrs. Barnett, 135. Total, 570.

Tournament Games To-day.

Athletic League—Jersey City vs. North End.

North Side National—Gotham, Morris Wheelmen, Corinthian.

Associated Cycling Clubs of New York—Madison Wheelmen, Harlem Wheelmen, Riverside Wheelmen.

Arlington National—Straggler, Homestead, Manhatta.

Royal Arcanum League—De Vinne, Empire City, Knickerbocker.

Morning Newspaper League—The Tribune vs. The Journal.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Fern, Burnside, Iolanthe.

Royal Arcanum Sub-League—Lefferts, East New York, De Long.

SULTAN OF SULU'S TREATY.

Slavery in the Islands Was Not Authorized—Money Payments Provided.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—In compliance with a resolution of inquiry the President to-day sent to the Senate a copy of the report and all accompanying papers of Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates in relation to the negotiation of a treaty or agreement made by him with the Sultan of Sulu last August.

In replying to the request the President says:

"The payments of money provided for by the agreement will be made from the revenues of the Philippine Islands unless Congress shall otherwise direct. Such payments are not for specific services, but are a part of the consideration moving to the Sulu tribe or nation under the agreement, and they have been stipulated for, subject to the action of Congress, in conformity with the practice of this Government from the earliest times in its agreements with the various Indian nations occupying and governing portions of territory subject to the sovereignty of the United States."

There is also a reply from Secretary Root dated Oct. 27, in which he tells Gen. Otis that the agreement is confirmed and "approved by the President, subject to the action of Congress, and with the understanding and reservation, which should be distinctly communicated to the Sultan of Sulu, that this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu Archipelago, which is made impossible by the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. At the same time when you communicate to the Sultan the above-mentioned understanding the President desires that you should make inquiry as to the number of persons held in slavery in the archipelago, and what arrangement it may be practicable to make for their emancipation."

In his original instructions to Gen. Bates, Gen. Otis instructed him to push to the front the question of sovereignty and told him he could promise for the United States not to interfere with, but to protect, the Moros in the free exercise of their religion and customs, social and domestic, and to respect the rights and dignities of the Sultan and his admirers. In return, they must acknowledge the sovereignty of the United States. He also instructed Gen. Bates that it was important that the United States should occupy the principal distributing centres of trade and that Siassi, the capital, should be occupied by our troops at no distant day

HONORS TO LAWTON'S REMAINS

Funeral Train Leaves San Francisco on Its Journey Across the Continent—A Military Procession.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—The special train bearing the remains of Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton, Major John A. Logan, Jr., and Surgeon L. Armstrong to their last resting place started east this afternoon. The departure of the bodies of the three officers was marked by fitting honors. The caskets containing the remains of the three officers were borne by twelve noncommissioned officers of the Third Infantry and placed on flag-draped gun caissons.

Mrs. Lawton, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Armstrong, and the other sorrowing members of the families of the deceased officers rode in carriages.

The military escort consisted of Troops F and G of the Sixth Cavalry, in command of Capt. Frank West; Troop A of the National Guard, and a detachment from the Signal Corps of the State troops. A committee of 100 Odd Fellows, which formed a part of the funeral procession, included all the prominent State and grand officers of thirty-six lodges in this city.

The non commissioned officers who acted as casket bearers walked by the side of the caissons, each of which was drawn by four black horses. The line of march was crowded with a sympathetic throng, and marked respect was shown the cortege as it passed through the streets of the city to the ferry station, where the caskets were given into the care of the guard of honor.

As the mourning part crossed the bay on the ferryboat minute guns were fired on the Naval Reserve ship Myron. The shipping in the harbor observed the occasion, the flags flying at half mast.

Upon arrival at the Oakland Mole, the three caskets were placed in the composite car attached to the special train.

The train is due in Chicago Monday. The body of Major Logan will be taken to Youngstown, Ohio. The body of Gen. Lawton will lie in state at Fort Wayne and Indianapolis one day, and the train will then continue on to Washington.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Gen. Otis has cabled the following list of casualties to the War Department:

KILLED.—Twenty-fifth Infantry, Jan. 29, Near Subig, Luzon—First Lieut. William T. Schenck; K, Tevis Bronston; L, Millard Boone, William Shannon.

WOUNDED.—Thirty-eighth Infantry, Jan. 19, at Taal, Datangas—D, Edward H. Chapin, thigh, severe; C, Elmer E. Leasor, face; Benjamin N. Chinn, arm; Thomas Brown, chest; Edward Weaver, shoulder, moderate; Harry Buchanan, leg. Thirty-sixth Infantry, Jan. 22, at Balincaguing—F, Ira Allen chest, severe; G, Lewes Wyles, thigh, slight; Preston A. Lloyd, foot, severe. Nineteenth Infantry—Jan. 8, Near Cebu—B, Alfred Berry, Corporal, neck and face, severe; K, Willard E. Bell, leg, severe; M, Charles William Sisler, arm, slight; I, Henry W. Sumner, Corporal, thigh, moderate.

First Lieut. William T. Schenck of the Twenty-fifth Infantry was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 21, 1872, and served as private, Corporal, and Sergeant of the First Cavalry from November, 1801, to November, 1894, when he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Tenth Infantry. In April, 1898, he was ordered to Tampa, Fla., and participated in the Cuban expedition which resulted in the capture of Santiago. In June last he accompanied the Twenty-fifth Infantry to the Philippines and served with it in the field up to the time of his death. He was appointed First Lieutenant June 30, 1898, and was recommended for brevet "for personal gallantry in battle and siege of Santiago and for exhibition of iron fortitude and endurance."

Philippine Commission Reports.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The members of the Philippine Commission, Messrs. Schurman, Worcester, Denby, and Admiral Dewey, with Secretary McArthur, called at the White House late this afternoon and handed their report to the President. It is understood the report will be sent to Congress within a day or two.

GEN. LUDLOW CALLED TO COURT.

Declares His Statements in The New York Times Were True.

HAVANA, Feb. 1.—Gen. Ludlow, the Military Governor, to-day received a summons issued by the Judge of the Municipal Court, on the application of the managers of the Lucha, charging him with publishing an injurious letter.

In deference to the law, he sent an answer to the Judge, declaring that all he had said in the letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES was true, and that he had nothing further to say in response to the summons. He regards the whole matter as a farce.

Details of Cuban Census.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The details by provinces of the preliminary count of the gross population of Cuba have been announced by Gen. J. P. Sanger, in charge of the census taking, as follows: Pinar del Rio, 173,082; Havana, 424,811; Matanzas, 202,462; Santa Clara, 356,537; Puerto Principe, 88,237; Santiago, 327,716; total, 1,572,845.

Reciprocity Agreement with Italy.

WASHINGTON, Fe

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TWELVE PAGES

THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

President McKINLEY has so far firmly and wisely refused to intervene in any way in the differences that have arisen in the conduct of the affairs of Kentucky. The conditions in which it becomes the duty of the Federal Government to intervene in the Government of a State are not entirely clear as to some of the considerations involved, but the duty not to act until it becomes necessary, and then only in the impartial preservation of order, is entirely clear, and this President McKINLEY, with his naturally conservative and deliberate mind, has fully recognized.

One element in the situation is especially important, and that is that the more strictly the Federal Government insists that the citizens of Kentucky shall settle their affairs themselves the more likely they will be to do so, and the more satisfactory will be the outcome for them and for the Nation at large. Undoubtedly the situation in the State is extremely confused and difficult, but it is not beyond the reach of good sense and public spirit. On the face of the facts the officials of each faction in the State have exceeded their legal powers, and neither of the two "governments" claiming authority can be said to have clear right to its exclusive possession. It may be taken as certain that GOEBEL would have been reported as elected by the legislative board to which the dispute was referred and that the majority of each House would have accepted that report. There is little doubt that in dismissing the Legislature to meet on the 6th of February in a small town in the mountains, Gov. TAYLOR acted for partisan reasons and greatly strained, if he did not absolutely exceed, the powers conferred on him by the Constitution. On the other hand, it is clear that a declaration signed by the majority of the members that they approve the report that was never actually submitted to them can hardly be held to be a legislative act conferring the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic candidates within the terms of the law governing that transaction.

In other words, Kentucky has one man claiming to act as Governor who would not have been Governor had the Legislature not been prevented from acting on the contest, and another claiming to act as Governor who would be Governor had the Legislature really acted. Neither one is clearly justified in his claim, and neither is wholly in the wrong. It is a case for conference, deliberation, and peaceful settlement, and any man of influence that does not use his influence to secure such a settlement is guilty of a very serious offense against the Commonwealth. The Republicans are peculiarly bound to see that everything possible is done to accomplish this, first, because the action of their Governor has prevented a direct settlement, and second, because if the matter reaches a stage where the Federal Government must act, the Republican Administration will be placed in a most embarrassing position.

GOVERNOR OR VICE PRESIDENT?

If Mr. ROOSEVELT is selected to be the Republican candidate for Vice President with Mr. McKINLEY his summons will come to him very much as the summons to the Governorship came—by the demand of the people and the permission of PLATT. The Republican chief was one of the very first to perceive, two years ago, that the Republican Party would have need of its strongest man to carry the State in the Governorship election of 1898, and he was also one of the first, perhaps the very first, to see that THEODORE ROOSEVELT was that man. Mr. PLATT may now have his personal and political reasons for wanting to see Mr. ROOSEVELT hold an office in Washington rather than in Albany, but he alone cannot make the Governor the nominee of his party for Vice President. That summons must come first of all from the people to insure hearing and obedience from both the convention and the man.

The Governor would not be likely to take the nomination if it came to him solely as the result of Mr. PLATT's efforts. It is understood that he likes his present place. He is certainly deeply interested in his work. If he should be re-elected Governor he would doubtless have the very great satisfaction of seeing the work of saving the canals begun under his administration. He might justly be proud to have his name associated with that work. He might feel, too, that he ought not to leave the people of his own State to the uncovenanted mercies of PLATT and a Platt Governor.

But if he hears the people unmistakably calling him to the higher but scarcely greater office he would be very likely to obey them. The holding of primaries for the choice of delegates to the district conventions, which in turn will choose delegates to the State Conventions, will soon be held in this State and other States. If there is to be a spontaneous demand that the ticket shall be McKINLEY and ROOSEVELT, it will soon manifest itself by early portents. The Governor is very popular all over the country. The people like him for his vigor and his honesty. They like a stirring man, and he is always astir. There will unquestionably be a considerable demand that his name be on the ticket. It would not be surprising if the summons rose to such imperative proportions as to compel him to heed it.

LEGISLATING FOR PUERTO RICO.

The Senate Committee on Puerto Rico is not quite persuaded that the President's desire for free trade with that possession ought to be gratified—at least, it is not now ready to go to that extreme. The bill is not yet completed, but the committee has decided to fix the duties on merchandise coming here from Puerto Rico or going there from the United States at 25 per cent. of the rates of the Dingley tariff.

On the average of the whole list this would mean a rate of about 13 per cent. On sugar it would mean a rate of 24 cents per hundred pounds for the unrefined and 49 cents per hundred for refined. On tobacco the rate would range from 9 to 12½ cents a pound for leaf and from 46 cents to 62 cents for wrappers. The concession of 75 per cent. reduction in our customs duties in favor of Puerto Rico is very much greater than that made on any of the articles included in the reciprocity conventions arranged with other countries by the President and now awaiting confirmation in the Senate. In the treaty with France, for instance, the reductions range from 5 per cent. to 20 per cent., the majority being 10 per cent.

We print below the tariff section of the bill as practically agreed upon by the committee:

> That on and after the passage of this act all articles coming into the United States from Puerto Rico shall be admitted into the ports of the United States on the payment of 25 per cent. of the rates of duty mentioned and prescribed in the schedules and paragraphs of the act of July 24, 1897, all laws and parts of laws to the contrary notwithstanding; provided, that duties collected on such articles of merchandise shipped from the Island of Puerto Rico into the United States under the provisions of this section shall be held in the Treasury of the United States as a separate fund to be used under the direction of the President of the United States for the government and benefit of the island.

This is not exactly free trade, but it is a near approach to it. The Puerto Ricans wanted more, but they will find that this substantial concession will have a wonderfully stimulating effect upon their industries and trade. The advantage of sending their products to the United States at one-fourth of the rates of duty that must be paid on the products of the other West India islands will tell tremendously in their favor and correspondingly to the disadvantage of the others. The languishing industries of the island ought to revive and show a rapid development under such fostering legislation.

Perhaps without knowing, and of course without intending, it the Senate Committee on Puerto Rico has given the people of Cuba the most powerful imaginable incentive to seek annexation to the United States, either as a part of the Union or as a possession on the footing of Puerto Rico. The people of Cuba naturally long to be free. But the sensible among them also long to be prosperous and progressive. They can be neither so long as Puerto Rico's products come into out ports at one-fourth of the duties that Cuban products must pay. That differential is and must be conclusive, so far as the prosperity of these islands depends upon the volume of their trade with us.

Louisiana and the tobacco States would make a strenuous protest against the annexation of Cuba, just as they have objected to the proposition to give Puerto Rico free trade. But the people of the Union will settle that, and there is a growing probability that they will settle it in a way to promote the greatest good of the greatest number. We are pledged to assist the Cubans to set up a Government of their own and to recognize them as independent when they are able to maintain the status of a nation. But we are not bound by law or morals to refuse to let them come in with us if of their own free will they ask that high privilege. It seems as if the course of events and their own enlightened view of the interests of the island would sooner or later lead them to make the application.

GEN. BULLER'S NEW CAMPAIGN.

Gen. BULLER has hardly received from his countrymen the indulgence to which a soldier in his position was fairly entitled. When he was appointed to the command in South Africa he was entitled to every presumption. He had "served up" to such a command. He belongs, it is true, to the landed gentry which has been for so many generations the ruling class in Great Britain and which has remained after all political reforms the ruling class in the army and the Church. But nobody could say that he owed his promotion and his conspicuousness to favor. He owed it to merit. He was not a "sprig of nobility." He was the soldier who was most available on his record. Barring Lord WOLSELEY and Lord ROBERTS, who seemed to be exempted from active campaigning by seniority, and barring Lord KITCHENER, who was occupied elsewhere, Sir REDVERS BULLER was the man who probably would have been chosen, on his record, by British military opinion as well as by British public opinion, as the proper soldier to finish off such a "little war" as the war with the Transvaal was expected to be. It has turned out to be far otherwise. But that has been no fault of his. He did not make it. He had no hand in making it. CECIL RHODES and JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN made it. And the first thing he had to do was to attempt the relief of the garrison of Ladysmith. Again, through no fault of his, this was already a desperate adventure, requiring him to take desperate chances to avoid a frightful disaster to the British arms and a frightful blow at British prestige. And now it has been made a ground of reproach against him that he took the chances he was forced to take. If, says one of his British critics, the position at Spion Kop was impregnable, it never should have been attacked. And this platitude the critic produces with the air of a syllogism, ignoring that it cannot be certainly known whether a position is impregnable until it has been attempted, ignoring that it was absolutely essential to the British General to attempt something for the relief of Ladysmith. Such criticism is ungenerous, unpatriotic, and mean—as mean as to impute to Gen. BULLER the defects which war has revealed in the British staff in general and in the British Intelligence Department in particular. Gen. BULLER made his desperate attempt. He made it gallantly and was gallantly supported. And it failed. To make the failure an occasion for disparagement of the commander is what the British may find American precedent for, but it is a shabby thing to do.

It takes a remarkable man to devise and to begin to put into execution a new plan for attaining the object of his campaign within a very few days after his first plan has decisively and confessedly failed. This is what Gen. BULLER has done. Nobody has the right to say of him that he talks nonsense or tells lies. When, at the close of his withdrawal from the line he had first taken up and the Boers had rendered untenable, he issued an order to his troops saying that he thought he had found "the key of the road to Ladysmith," the strong presumption is that he meant what he said, that he really thought he had found "a more excellent way" than that along which he had met with disastrous repulses and which was marked by the bones of his defeated troops.

This high confidence is very fine, and Gen. BULLER'S countrymen ought to appreciate it. Not, of course, that it furnishes any guarantee of success. If it was necessary, a fortnight ago, that desperate chances should be taken for the relief of Sir GEORGE WHITE'S beleaguered garrison, all the more must it be necessary now. It is weeks since their commander signaled that they were "very hard pressed." Now they must be still more hardly pressed, not only by reason of the exhaustion of their supplies, and the increase of the diseases which that exhaustion involves, but also because the Boers, with good military judgment, have increased the pressure upon them by increasing the severity of the bombardment, just when their hopes of rescue had been snatched away. Gen. BULLER acted upon what seemed to him the most promising plan when he was still at liberty to choose, and the plan miscarried. It is not reasonable to expect that the plan which he has taken up as an afterthought is really a better plan. As he must do something, and cannot do the best thing, he has fallen back upon the second best thing. That is the natural inference from the announcement that he has recrossed the Tugela and is preparing again to attack the Boers. There is, of course, a chance of victory. There is a greater chance of a still bloodier and more disastrous defeat. But in either case there is no necessarily just ground for criticism of a commander who has been assigned to a task desperate, if not impossible. If he should perform it he would be entitled to the heartiest thanks of his countrymen.

But if he should fail, and Ladysmith should fall? There would then be a chance to appeal at once to the selfish and to the humane feelings of the British people to entertain overtures for bringing to a close a war "which can have no triumphs," which has already cost so much in British blood, in British treasure, and in British prestige. The task would be easier if the British Government had not quite unnecessarily committed itself in the Queen's speech to a proposition which it is so very far from having been able to justify, the proposition of "British supremacy in South Africa." But there ought to be intelligence and humanity and patriotism enough in Great Britain, if Ladysmith is once lost, to make peace upon terms which involve nothing worse than the abandonment of a pretension without foundation in public law or common practice before something far more important even than Ladysmith is lost.

THE RAILROADS AND THE CANALS.

That the railroads of this State would be helped and not hurt by the construction of an adequate waterway from the lakes to the ocean was the contention of Gen. FRANCIS V. GREENE in his speech at the Board of Trade dinner on Wednesday evening.

We believe that he has excellent ground for that conclusion. It was the opinion of the late W. H. VANDERBILT that the prosperity of his roads was not at all involved in the abandonment by the State of the canals. At present the President of the New York Central Railroad is in opposition to the project of the Canal Committee, as a State measure, but we do not understand that he regards the interests of the road as in conflict with that plan. He has said that for the interest on the expenditure and the cost of maintenance the railroads could carry free all the grain now passing through the Port of New York. But in making this apparently conclusive comparison he forgot that the grain already is but one-sixth of the freight carried by the canals and not one-tenth of that carried by the railroads. The advantage to the people of the State from a waterway of modern form, extent, and equipment must be measured by the reduction in the cost of transportation of all sorts of freight, for such canals would carry with certainty, safety, and responsibility all the freight that railroads now carry except the perishable. A moderate estimate of the volume of freight that the canals could carry easily if improved is stated by Gen. GREENE at 20,000,000 tons a year, and on this the saving, as compared with present railroad rates, would be $18,000,000. If it be said that the rates on the roads can be reduced, the answer is that with the free application of capital to the canals and the enterprise and ingenuity that go with capital in active operation the rates on the canals would also be susceptible of reduction.

Improved canals would, however, while keeping the rates of the railroads within limits, tend strongly to increase their traffic. The canals created the cities that made the railroads possible, and to-day the local business of both the canals and the roads exceeds in profit the through business. Unquestionably with the increase of the capacity of the canals for this business the railroads would prosper in direct proportion, and even in greater proportion, for the roads can branch out in every direction and gather business which the canals cannot possibly reach. In short, with modern canals, managed with energy and competence under the merit system, they and the roads would compete and stimulate each other to their mutual benefit and the common advantage of the public.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If the Emperor of Germany were an ordinary mortal, the care with which he preserves and the pride with which he makes public the exact number of the animals he succeeds in killing would be taken as proof that he is entirely lacking in the true spirit of sport. For the real hunter, unless, of course, he hunts for the market, and therefore belongs to a class of hunters so closely related to butchers as not to count in the present discussion, notes the number of his victims only as a minor and incidental feature of success, and rests all his claim to the respectful envy of his fellows on achievements reached in conditions that precluded the possibility of filling up much space on a tally sheet. The Kaiser, dear man, has different ideas. It pleases him to shoot birds and beasts that have been driven to the end of his gun, and after every shot a specially employed statistician makes an entry under the proper head in a big ledger. Once in so often the columns are totted up and a report on the month or year is sent out to a world which, whether admiring or not, is certainly interested. As the Kaiser imagines that he has just passed the dividing line between two centuries, it is natural that he should have had tabulated all the "hunting" done by him in the century he thinks is passed, and we are solemnly informed that between 1872 and the beginning of 1900 WILLIAM has killed 40,822 "pieces of game." It's a good many, for a fact. A little figuring shows that the killings numbered 1,458 per year, which is four for every day in the twenty-eight years, or about one for each four hours of the Emperor's waking time. Even more impressive than the record itself, however, is the circumstance that the man who made it deems it creditable to him.

—Some light on the importance ascribed to politics in Kentucky, and therefore a clearer realization of the characteristics and conditions that made possible the present situation in Frankfort, can be derived from consideration of the way the would-be Governor has been treated by his followers since he was shot. Though the terribly serious nature of his wound was at once recognized, and though nobody could have doubted that in perfect quiet lay almost his only chance for life, yet the activities of the warring factions have not ceased for a moment. The sounds and excitements of the struggle have penetrated to the wounded man's chamber, and neither his doctors nor his relatives have protested—certainly not effectively, and apparently not at all—against his personal participation in political acts which, however essential to the success of his party associates, would in most communities be regarded as too dangerous to the patient even to be thought of. Beyond question, Mr. GOEBEL has been an eagerly consenting party to these transactions, and it is more than possible that he has been benefited rather than injured by taking the oath as Governor and exercising some powers of the office, but those facts in no wise decrease the surprise with which distant observers have watched this phase of the workings of Kentucky politics. Perhaps the case illustrates a reckless undervaluation of human life, perhaps it only shows a singleness of purpose and an energy of mind that deserve the commendation of philosophers. At any rate, the spectacle is a curious one, and instructive as well.

—Brief and very calm are the comments of The Springfield Republican on Admiral DEWEY'S repudiation of the only part of its message from AGUINALDO which could have been called "important if true." It begins by inventing the word "controvertment," in order to avoid the use of something like "absolute contradiction," and then, after a gracious admission that the Admiral is as worthy of a hearing as the Washington of Luzon, it turns aside to exploit again the fact that when the alleged message from AGUINALDO was first submitted to the Admiral he refused to talk the document over with The Republican's representative. That, of course, is a very momentous feature of the case, and one in which the American public is intensely concerned. The paragraph concludes: "Perhaps the interest awakened in Massachusetts by the publication of AGUINALDO'S appeal was the impelling cause of Mr. LODGE'S successful request for information from Admiral DEWEY. The country is glad to hear from him, and there will be a desire to have him take up AGUINALDO point by point, and set forth his side with an equal fullness and particularity. Assertion and reply will become a part of history, valuable now and for the use of the historian of the future. Calm statement and the full record have got to take the place of violent denunciation and concealment. The people want the facts and all of them." Note, pray, that "assertion and reply will become a part of history." The cool implication that history will give to each the same weight, just as The Republican does, is most amusing—for those of us who can consider a joke simply as a joke, and with no regard for the quality of its subject matter.

—Assemblyman HENRY has introduced at Albany a bill directing the Park Board of this city to plant some more trees in the parks, and first to take a census of, and then to care for, such few trees as remain along our streets and avenues. These seem to be good suggestions, so far as they go, but it isn't very far. Some more comprehensive and systematic action than that must be taken if this State is to rise to the only moderately lofty position in regard to the propagation and protection of shade trees that has been reached by a few of its neighbors. Of course, we would all be properly thankful for the benefits that could be conferred by a law of local application, but why can we not have a measure covering the whole State, and enforcing in every part of it a decent respect for all trees standing on land not private property? Highway officials, as a rule, consider it vastly more important that a street should be exactly straight than that it should be shaded, and few, indeed, of them will hesitate to cut down an oak or a maple or an elm, however majestic, if it interferes ever so little with the placing of a flagstone or a curb. All through our suburban towns, where the laying out of new highways is constantly going on, the destruction of trees for reasons of this sort is a matter of everyday occurrence. The spectacle is maddening to civilized people, but they are helpless as the law stands now.

EFFECT OF THE MORTGAGE TAX.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to express my thanks for your recent very able discussion of the proposed tax upon mortgages. Every intelligent man knows that the only effect of the tax would be to increase by one-half of 1 per cent. the rate of interest upon every mortgage in the State, and that this result would follow as surely as the night follows the day. That this is realized by some of our hayseed friends is shown by the fact that a bill has already been introduced in the Assembly exempting from the tax all farm mortgages now paying 5 per cent. or more, so that the farmer may not bear his share of this new burden upon real estate.

The question is one of the utmost importance to all holders of real property and as an indication of how it is understood by those interested here, I beg to cite the following circular just issued by a prominent firm of mortgage brokers in this city to their lawyer customers, as a guide in preparing new mortgages:

FORM I.

It is hereby further agreed by the parties that if, at any time before the principal sum by said bond secured shall beccme payable, as above expressed, or shall in fact be paid, any law shall be passed imposing or authorizing the imposition of any specific tax upon mortgages, or upon bonds secured by mortgages, or upon the principal or interest moneys secured by bonds or mortgages, or by virtue of which the owner for the time being of the land above described shall be authorized to pay any such tax upon the said bond and mortgage, or either of them, or upon the principal or interest moneys thereby secured, and to deduct the amount of such tax so paid from any moneys, principal, or interest, secured by said bond or mortgage, or by virtue of which any tax or assessment upon the mortgaged premises shall be chargeable against the owner of said bond and mortgage, then, and in any such case, the said principal sum thereby secured, with all arrearage of interest thereon, shall become and be immediately payable, anything in said bond or hereinbefore contained, to be contrary notwithstanding, provided the mortgagee, subsequently to the enactment of such law, shall so elect, and shall give not less than three months written notice of such election to one or more of the then owners of record of the said mortgaged premises, which notice may be personally served or mailed to such person or persons through the United States Post Office, at his or their address, to the mortgagee last known.

FORM II.

That if at any time before said bond becomes payable any law or laws be enacted in the State of New York, reducing the taxable value of land, by deducting therefrom any lien thereon, or changing the laws relating to the taxes on debts secured by mortgage or collection of such taxes, the holder of this mortgage may notify the owner of record of the mortgaged premises, in writing, and demand that the indebtedness secured by this mortgage be paid at the expiration of thirty days, and said bond and this mortgage shall then become due and payable at the expiration of ninety days after such notice is given.

FORM III.

That in case of the enactment of any law, or any change affecting holders of bonds and mortgages, shall be made in the tax laws, or in the method of collecting taxes, then the principal sum shall, upon the passing of such law, at the election of the said ..... or its successors or assigns, and upon its giving 60 days' notice of such election, become and be immediately due and payable.

W.

New York, Jan. 30, 1900.

The Famine in India.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly allow me to correct the impression which a Hollander received from my letter in your issue of Jan. 31? The object of starting a fund to relieve the great suffering in India, I did not suggest "as a means of fostering a bond of union between England and the United States," but to help in the great work of saving life and mitigating awful suffering in the name of humanity. The result would be a bond of union and sympathy between the people of India, Hindus and Mohammedans, and the people of this country. During many years of life in India I have been made aware of the high respect in which America is held by the people of India, and what better act could we do to foster that sympathy than to open our hearts and purses at a time when a great famine is engulfing 50,000,000 of her people? Politics has no place in this matter. It is a simple fact that, notwithstanding all the Government of India can do, there is a vast amount of suffering still left to be relieved, and it is not American or Christian to see suffering and not put our hands and hearts to help relieve it.

J. E. ABBOTT.

New York, Feb. 1, 1900.

The English Volunteer Force.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article on Buchanan and Kipling you have the phrase, "the 'Reservists,' as the volunteer force is called." The Reservists, however, all belong to the regular army, to which, at the time of their discharge, they undertook to return if called upon. Your mistake probably arises from the fact that public charity is all that their families, in many cases, have to rely upon during the absence of the bread-winners.

C. I. GEDGE.

Carpinteria, Cal., Jan. 19, 1900.

NUGGETS.

The Rabbit's Foot That's Lucky.

"Do you think that rabbits' feet are lucky?" Tenspot asked.

"I do if they are rapid enough to carry the rabbit safely away from the hunter," replied Mullins.—Detroit Free Press.

Excelled All the Other Boys.

"Is there anything in which you excelled when you went to school?" asked Miss Cayenne.

"Yes," answered Willie Wishington. "I made more blunders than any other boy in the class."—Washington Star.

Mistook the Sentiment.

"Did you hear me sing 'Because I Love You?'" asked the young man with a voice like a lathe.

"I must have misunderstood," murmured Miss Cayenne. "I thought you were singing because you hated us."—Washington Star.

Would Refrain from That.

"If you were rich, what would you do?"

"I can't be exactly sure as to that," was the reply, "but I know what I wouldn't do."

"What?"

"I wouldn't put in my time trying to convince the poor that they are lucky to escape the nervous strain of handling great wealth."—Chicago Post.

INTERPRETATION.

Charles W. Stevenson in Chicago Record.

We long for a peace that is lasting,
We plead for a rapture that's rare,
Like fishermen ceaselessly casting
Their nets in the gulf of despair.
We draw from deep waters of sorrow
Dark wrecks of old failure and fear,
And out of sea-silence we borrow
The storm that will never come near.

Faith speeds past the footsteps of Duty,
And halts at the door of a tomb;
Thought pierces the source of all beauty
And returns unto dust—'tis the doom
Of each man-child to strive and to wonder;
To plan for some positive gain;
And only find mysteries under
All life, be it pleasure or pain.

Lo, in realms of the mind there is treasure
For toilers who dwell in content;
There is truth that no science can measure,
And the fearless are never forspent;
There is light when earth-shadows are falling,
There's reward for the deeds that are done—
Where envy crowned virtues are calling:
"Through faith, is thy victory won!"

DEFEND BRITISH CABINET

Government Leaders Parry the Opposition's Questions.

THE WAR OFFICE IS SHIELDED

Asserted that Generals in the Field Have Acted on Their Own Initiative—Sir Charles Dilke Speaks.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—In the House of Commons to-day the Government parried most of the questions in regard to the war in South Africa. George Wyndham, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for War, maintained that the information furnished by the Intelligence Department was generally accurate, and he added that information in regard to the forces remaining in the United Kingdom would be included in the statement which the Government would make shortly. Relative to the speech made by Gen. Lord Wolseley, the Commander in Chief, explaining the British reverses in South Africa, Mr. Wyndham said that Gen. Wolseley merely intended to convey the impression that the military qualities shown by the Boers were of a higher order than had been anticipated. At this remark the Irish members cheered.

He admitted that the War Office had not been impeccable, but he argued that the Government had done its best, considering the limitations of the military system, and welcomed criticism, as the country would thus be enabled to turn to best account the tide of patriotism and the lessons of the war. If the Government had done wrong, he continued, it had done it with right motives. The two cardinal points in the campaign were, first, a desire to give diplomacy a chance; second, the decision of Gen. Buller to relieve Ladysmith. It must not be supposed that he criticised Gen. Buller's decision. Gen. Buller was on the spot, and could doubtless explain his action. It was easy to conceive other disasters which might have occurred along another line of advance. They might have had a universal rise of the Cape Dutch.

Mr. Wyndham deplored the amendment offered Tuesday by the Opposition, which, he asserted, would be "misunderstood by the Continental critics, by our fellow-subjects in Natal, and by our kinsmen in America who are watching the vicissitudes of the struggle."

As regards the forces engaged, Mr. Wyndham said that, exclusive of the Eighth Division and the Fourth Cavalry Brigade, Great Britain had 142,000 foot and artillery, 3,700 cavalry, 36 siege guns, 38 naval guns, 36 howitzers, 54 batteries of horse artillery, and 234 field guns, while the combined forces of the two republics were estimated in 1898 at 59,000 men.

Mr. Wyndham also said he would have to ask the House for large financial means, in order that the war might be brought to the only possible conclusion, and that the system of home defense be put on a sound footing.

Asked if he had any war news to communicate to the House, A. J. Balfour, the Government leader and First Lord of the Treasury, replied in the negative.

Mr. Balfour, in answer to another question, said that while the military operations were proceeding, he could not answer any inquiry as to the slaughter of the Highlanders at Magersfontein.

Regarding the dispatches of Major Gen. Sir William Francis Butler, who was in command of the British troops in South Africa until August, 1898, when he was relieved by Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick William Forestier-Walker, it being intimated that Gen. Butler's sympathies were in favor of the Boers, Mr. Balfour said there was no reason to present them to the House. Gen. Butler's opinion on South African affairs, he added, was well known. The General had never suggested to the War Office, either publicly or privately, that the number of troops required would be anything like the number actually sent.

In regard to the suggestion that Indian troops should have been used in South Africa, the House, Mr. Balfour said, would understand the impossibility of this.

Mr. Balfour, replying to another question by Mr. John Gordon Swift MacNeill, Nationalist, member for South Donegal, in regard to the letters published by the Independance Belge, and what the Government proposed to do when the Cabinet Ministers were "deliberately charged with personal dishonor and public falsehood," said that, according to his view of the case, such accusations ought to be treated with contempt.

Replying to questions relating to the letters of B. F. Hawkesley, counsel for the British South Africa Company, and other letters published by the Correspondance Belge, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, admitted that those of which he had personal knowledge were published substantially correctly. The letters, he added, were stolen from Mr. Hawkesley's office by a clerk who was summarily dismissed in 1897. Mr. Chamberlain further declared that he was only aware of the existence of the letters a few days before they were published.

Sir Charles Dilke, Advanced Radical, member for the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, resumed the debate on Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice's amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne. He said he thought no one could deny that the net result had been to kill the belief of the world in Great Britain's ability to conduct a war. The country's military reputation, he added, was never lower, and even now the Government failed to grasp the seriousness of the war.

Sir Edward Grey, Liberal, member for Berwick-on-Tweed, said he recognized that the explanation of Mr. Wyndham was one which gave greater strength to the Government, and had done something to lift the gloom that had fallen on the country.

"There are differences of opinion among the Opposition," he continued, "but the amendment is not intended to cover these differences. We cannot withhold censure for what is past, but we are prepared to give the Government our support in the future, and prepared to help in prosecuting the war to the end. The dominating object of the Government's policy is equality of rights between the white races in South Africa, and, next in point of importance, to see that never again shall it be possible for a vast arsenal to be formed there under other control than that of Great Britain. To that end the Government shall have our support."

Sir Edward said there was no thought that the Government had provoked an unjust war; but it was certainly the speeches of the Ministers that had occasioned the amendment. He was proceeding with detailed criticisms of the management of the war and was referring to the occupation of Dundee, when Mr. Wyndham, interrupting him, said:

"The advance on Dundee and Glencoe were made entirely on the initiative of the late Gen. Symons. The military authorities were not consulted. The Government first learned the news from the newspapers."

In conclusion Sir Edward Grey repeated his assertion that he would be glad to give the Government his help and confidence, if he could feel assured that they would "adopt adequate measures to bring the war to a successful issue and to protect the country against any complications that might arise."

The debate was then adjourned.

The gossip in the lobbies to-night indicates a belief that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's support of the amendment to the address has landed him in a tight place. The amendment, as a party move to unite all sections of Liberals, has failed. It has only resulted in rallying the supporters of the Government, who had been considerably embarrassed by criticisms, even on their own side. Moreover, the followers of Lord Rosebery will probably support the Government.

As the Irish members will abstain from voting, the ultimate majority will probably be even larger than usual.

It is felt that the Liberals have been trying to make capital out of the crisis, an attempt which is utterly out of touch with the real feeling of the country.

POOR GOVERNMENT DEFENSE.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—In the absence of exciting war news, the nation and the newspapers have had time to discover the utter lack of relation existing between the feeling of the people and the temper of the Government, as demonstrated in Parliament, where, instead of relieving the grave anxiety of the country by the declaration of measures it is proposed to take in behalf of the national safety, the Ministers continue to demonstrate their inability to grasp the situation by beating the air with recriminations, self-accusatory defense, and bickerings as to the degree of responsibility attachable to the respective departments of the Government.

The disgust, almost despair, noticeable on all sides is voiced by the ultra-Ministerial organ, The Globe, which says:

"The heart of the empire seems paralyzed, while its extremities are in full vigor. Thus far only one statesman in the front rank has struck the right note, and that is Lord Rosebery."

Gen. Butler's Attitude Explained.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—In the House of Lords to-day the Secretary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne, said he desired to formally announce that Lieut. Gen. Sir William Francis Butler resigned command of the British forces in South Africa because of a political divergence of opinion with Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner and Governor of Cape Colony, which was so great that he concluded his command of the forces in South Africa would become a source of embarrassment to the High Commissioner.

MALARIA AND MOSQUITOES.

Prof. Koch Reiterates that They Are Found Together.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Prof. Robert Koch, the celebrated bacteriologist in the Deutsche Medicinitsche Wochenschrift, reporting upon the results of the Java malaria expedition, says that these fully corroborate his theory, already illustrated on the German East African coast.

It is that where there are mosquitoes there is always malaria, and that where there are no mosquitoes there is no malaria.

M. DESCHANEL AN ACADEMICIAN

He Praises America in His Speech on Taking His Seat.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—M. Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, took his seat to-day as a member of the Academy, to which he was elected in succession to the late M. Edouard Hervé. A distinguished audience was present, including President and Mme. Loubet and the élite of the diplomatic, political, literary, and artistic world.

In his speech he called on all Frenchmen to sink party differences and unite now around the tricolor, and not wait until France was threatened. "Let us," he continued, "not wait for a crisis before signing the Edict of Nantes of parties." He also urged the sons of France to keep bright in their hands the sword which defended her honor and life, as they were the best guarantees of humanity and justice.

M. Deschanel's allusions to America were listened to with rapt attention, as coming from a man who is universally recognized to have before him a brilliant political career. He spoke of the gigantic progress of the United States, and said: "Not a day passes among this practical, innovating people but some State makes a new experiment in political science." M. Deschanel later referred to the "admirable founder of the Republic, George Washington, who first of all brought into the world all the flower, all the fruit of Anglo-Saxon political wisdom."

Heavy Snows in Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—From all points in Central and Eastern Germany come reports of damage by snowstorms. In some parts of the mountains the snow is several yards deep. Traffic, especially on the railway lines, is greatly impeded.

Lord Charles Beresford's Command.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford started for the Continent this morning, on his way to Malta, to take command of the Second Division of the British Mediterranean fleet.

Gen. Harrison's Partner Abroad.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Mr. Porter of Indianapolis, law partner of Gen. Benjamin Harrison, recently arrived here with his family and will spend the remainder of the Winter in Berlin.

Death of Cardinal Jacobini.

ROME, Feb. 1.—Cardinal Vicar D. H. Jacobini, formerly Papal Nuncio at Lisbon, who received the Red Hat in 1896, is dead. He was sixty-three years of age.

English Iron Works Raise Prices.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Throughout South Staffordshire the iron works have advanced the price of iron ten shillings per ton on account of the dearness of coal.

Americans Entertain in Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Griscom, prominent in the American colony, gave a reception this evening, which was attended by 180 Americans.

Canal Commission at Managua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 1.—The United States Canal Commission has arrived here. All the members are in good health.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

A DOUBLE SONG RECITAL.

Mme. Nordica and Mme. Schumann-Heink at Carnegie Hall.

These are the days when the musical performers make hay whether the sun shines or not. Especially if the performer be an opera singer is it incumbent on him, and more on her, to do all that can be done, outside of the sacred hall of song at Broadway and Fortieth Street to catch the nimble dollar as it flies. Naturally, the song recital offers opportunities to many of the artists to do a little work on their own account. It must sometimes cause those who can sing nothing but opera to think a moment or two as to the advisability of cultivating the singing of lieder when they see the crowds flocking to hear those who do practice this gentle art.

It was reserved for Mme. Nordica and Mme. Schumann-Heink to conceive the brilliant idea of "doubling up" and giving a joint recital. This entertainment took place yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall, and, as might have been expected, it attracted a large audience. Mme. Schumann-Heink has been heard frequently on the concert platform, but Mme. Nordica is somewhat coy in this matter, and there was the piquancy of comparative novelty in her work yesterday. Both of these singers are heard in one way or another so often that it would be a waste of time to enter into extended comment on their song recital. Suffice it to say that it was an agreeable and interesting entertainment, and that the audience appeared to enjoy it thoroughly. Mme. Schumann-Heink confined herself to the familiar German list in which she is so happy, while Mme. Nordica sang songs by McDowell, Mrs. Beach, Chaminade, and Strauss, and vocal arrangements of a nocturne and a valse by Chopin. The ladies were also heard in two duets.

"NAUGHTY ANTHONY" REVISED.

Radical Changes in Mr. Belasco's Farce at the Herald Square Theatre.

Since the first night of David Belasco's farcical play, "Naughty Anthony," at the Herald Square Theatre, that master of stagecraft has been industriously working it over. Some few changes in the way of improvement were made in Act I. the first week, and soon afterward a comic tipsy scene was introduced for Miss Bates and Mr. Worthing in Act II.

Last night the play was given for the first time with a new and improved third act. The scene had been changed from Mrs. Chellington's boudoir to the hosiery model's apartment in the stocking store. New incidents had been introduced leading to the same climax as before, and the piece moved more briskly for the change.

The farce is most admirably acted by Miss Bates, Miss Harrison, Miss Redpath, Mr. Worthing, Mr. Le Moyne, and the others, and seems to run well.

NEW ROLE FOR CISSIE LOFTUS.

To Have the Part of Bettina in "The Mascot."

Miss Cissie Loftus has been specially engaged for the rôle of Bettina in the Castle Square Opera Company's production of Audran's opera, "The Mascot," which will be given at the American Theatre Feb. 19. This engagement will not interfere with her appearance under Mme. Modjeska's direction as Viola in the special matinées of "Twelfth Night," which will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Heretofore Miss Loftus has only been known to the American theatre-going public through her series of imitations, although she has figured prominently in several dramatic productions presented in London prior to her appearance in this country. Her most notable success in this line of work was achieved as the Goose Girl in a production of Humperdinck's opera, "The Children of the King," in which she was associated with Martin Harvey. Since that time Miss Loftus has desired to sing the somewhat similar rôle of Bettina. This brought about her negotiations with Henry W. Savage, the proprietor of the Castle Square company.

THE ANNUAL CHARITY BALL

Last Night's Function on the Plan of Its Predecessors.

SCENE WAS A BRILLIANT ONE

Prominent People in the Grand March —Some of the Dancers—Handsome Gowns and Jewels Worn.

The forty-first annual Charity Ball—for although the first Charity Ball was held in 1857 it was omitted for two Winters during the civil war—took place at the Astoria Hotel last evening. The Charity Ball has continued to be the one function through all the changing conditions of New York social life which interests all the many and varied sets in New York society, and where men and women whether numbered with the famed "400," among the "Howling, Howling Swells," or who are now seldom seen in social life, meet on the ballroom floor, drawn together by a common charitable impulse.

The Nursery and Child's Hospital is the institution for which the Charity Ball was first organized in 1857, and this institution has derived through all the years its chief financial support from the annual ball given in its behalf. The charity itself has always been a favorite and popular one with the leading women in New York society, and it has now been managed by the younger and older matrons of two successive generations, as it will be managed in the future by those of a third generation and their successors.

The first Charity Ball of 1857 realized some $3,600 for the nursery and hospital, while last year the receipts were in the neighborhood of $18,000. It is expected that the financial results of last night's ball will pass this last-named sum.

The Charity Ball during the many years of its history has of necessity often changed its locale. It was for many years held at the old Academy of Music, but when the Metropolitan Opera House was first opened, in 1883, it was transferred to the new building.

After the burning of that structure the ball was held one year in Carnegie Hall and twice in the Madison Square Garden. It was almost a complete failure when held in the Garden, which was too large, too cold, and too bare for a ball dependent on a social atmosphere for its success. In the Winter of 1898 the management was decided, through the courtesy of Mr. Boldt, to hold the ball in the Astoria, and in the beautiful ballroom, with the adjoining smaller rooms of that hotel, the event regained some of its old-time prestige.

Last night's ball was modeled on the plan of all its predecessors. Little money, very wisely, was spent on decorations, which were not needed, for the beautiful appointments and furnishings of the Astoria ballroom, the Astor gallery, Myrtle, and East rooms, in all of which dancing took place, were frames sufficient for the attractive gowns of the women present. The scene at all times during the ball was a brilliant one. The word "Charity" blazed in gas jets over the dais at the south end of the large ballroom. The north gallery front was covered with ferns and vines.

The ball was supposed to open about 10 o'clock, but it was 11 before the grand march, that link which binds together the social life of the present and the past, and which survives in social life at the Charity Ball only, began. The managers, Floor Committee, and distinguished guests assembled in the Myrtle room at the east end of the hotel on the second floor. The procession, composed of the members of the committees, started from there and marched through the hall and once around the main ballroom, when its participants formed for the first dance, a quadrille, at the conclusion of which the ball was opened.

The Floor Committee headed the grand march. They were Messrs. Henry C. Adams, Charles A. Appleton, Grosvenor Atterbury, Samuel D. Babcock, Jr., J. Searle Barclay, Ashbel H. Barney, George F. Bartholomew, Thomas F. Bayard, George S. Brewster, Frederick H. Burlingham, Walter Coles Cabell, Douglass Campbell, Edward Nicoll Crosby, James D. W. Cutting, Sherman Day, Frederic Ashton de Peyster, Bayard Dominick, Jr., Dana S. Dunn, Langdon Erving, James Henry Falconer, Jr., William Foulke, Sumner Gerard, Lawrence Lewis Gillespie, Arthur Goadby, Richard F. Goldsborough, Walter S. Gurnee, 3d, Eugene T. Hawkins, Erskine Hewitt, Loring Townsend Hildreth, Renwick C. Hurry, Phoenix Ingraham, Frank Johns, Frederic A. Juilliard, Frederic Kernochan, Thomas Colston Kinney, D. Balling Lee, Robert E. L. Lewis, Electus D. Litchfield, E. Victor Loew, Jr., Heth Lorton, Walter S. Matthews, William R. McLaughlin, David M. Milton, Benjamin W. Morris, Jr., Monson Morris, Richard T. Morris, Stephen P. Nash, Jr., Rudolph Neeser, Grosvenor Nichols, John A. O'Connor, William H. Owen, Jr.

Edward C. Parish, Howell C. Perrin, Amos R. E. Pinchot, Robert Quennell, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Franklin A. Plummer, Harry Pelham Robbins, Kenneth D. Robinson, Arthur F. Schermerhorn, Burritt H. Shepard, Schuyler Schieffelin, Eugene Southaz, Frederick Oakley Speddin, H. Tuthill Spence, Joseph Earle Stevens, John Stewart Tanner, Dwight W. Taylor, Guy Van Amringe, Killaen Van Rensselaer, William D. Hertburne Washington, William A. Watson, R. W. G. Welling, Evert Jansen Wendell, Arthur Skelton Wily, and Henry Rogers Winthrop.

Then came the managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, who are Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, President; Mrs. William M. Kingsland, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. George Lewis Gillespie, and Mrs. Thomas Hicks, Vice Presidents; Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Treasurer; Mrs. Robert Nicol, Mrs. Frederic Goddard, Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mrs. William Barbour, Mrs. Benjamin Knower, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Mrs. W. M. Cromwell, Mrs. J. Hood Wright, and Gen. C. T. Roe with Mrs. J. Allen Townsend, Dr. Everett Culver with Mrs. Eugene Hawkins, Mr. George H. Sullivan with Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mr. W. De C. Washington with Miss Martha Washington Bond, Mrs. E. N. Taller with Mrs. Everett Culver, Mr. Frederick Burlingname with Miss Eaton, Mr. A. S. Wily with Mrs. Burling Lawrence, Gen. Gillespie with Mrs. H. D. Nicol, and Mr. Eugene Hawkins with Mrs. Adams Batcheller.

After the grand march the participants, managers, and their escorts danced the lancers and general dancing followed. At the opening of the ball Lander's Orchestra played in the ballroom, and that of the Astoria Hotel in the Astor Gallery, afterward alternating. Supper was served almost continuously after 11:30 P. M. in the palm gardens, and even the main restaurant of the Astoria. The guests, excepting boxholders, entered by the Thirty-third Street entrance through the Waldorf, and proceeded up the new and handsome private stairway to the second floor. The managers and boxholders entered by the private entrance on Thirty-fourth Street.

The demand for boxes exceeded the supply, and so the management had the temporary floor boxes brought in. Some of the better known patrons and patronesses of the ball occupied these floor boxes. The boxes and their holders were: A, Mrs. Benjamin Knower; B, Mrs. William M. Kingsland; E, Henry Parish; F, Mrs. Stickney; G, Mrs. G. De Almagro; K, Col. William H. Rowe, Jr.; L, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, and M, Mrs. A. T Van Nest. In the first-tier boxes were: 1, Mrs Frederick Baker; 2, Mrs. J. B. Hurd; 3, Mrs. William P. Eno; 4, Mrs. G. J. Schermerhorn; 5, Mrs. Clarence Postley; 6, Mrs. George Arents; 7, Mrs. C. M. Hyde; 8, Mrs. Boldt; 9, Samuel Valentine and James Berrien; 10, Mrs. W. B. Dickman; 11, Mrs. George W. Young; 12, Mrs. William H. Bliss; 13, Mrs. D. S. Lamont; 14, Mrs. William Moir; 15, Mrs. H. F. Dimock; 16, Robert Olyphant; 17, Mrs. C. B. Wood; 18, Mrs. J. C. Everet; 19, Mrs. J. Hood Wright; 20, Dr. Everet M. Culver; 21, Mrs. J. L. Adams; 22, Mrs George Leary; 23, F. F. Ayer, and 24, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard; and in the second-tier boxes, 28, John H. Patterson; 30, Mrs. J. Coddington; 31, Mrs. M. C. Mason; 32, Mrs. Beadleston; 33, Mrs. B. F. Hopper; 34, Mrs. Thomas H. Browning; 35, Mrs. A. B. Boardman; 36, J. Jurgenson; 37, Mrs. Jules S. Bache; 38, Mrs. A. J. Adams; 39, Mrs. George R. Howell; 40, J. B. Baker; 42, Mrs. A. E. Outerbridge, and 43, Mrs. C. D. Freeman.

HANDSOME GOWNS.

Mrs. Algernon Sidney Sullivan, a gown of black velvet with sleeves of white satin in the bodice, with diamonds.

Mrs. Robert Nicol, a French gown of white brocade and gold spirt, paneled in lace, with garniture of black poplin and lace, a high jeweled comb, black aigrette and diamond, with wild roses.

Mrs. Archibald Graham McIlwaine, a gown of white lace, with diamonds.

Miss Cameron of Virginia, pink embroidered mousseline de sole, with pink roses.

Mrs. George Lewis Gillespie, a gown of blue velvet and real lace.

Mrs. E. Pope Sampson, a gown of black jet, with jewels.

Mrs. Thomas Hicks, black velvet gown, with lace.

Mrs. Frank Louis Nugent, a gown of black net, heavily jetted over black satin, diamond necklace, and black jeweled aigrette.

Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Snow, Sr., white brocaded satin, with handsome jewels.

Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Snow, Jr., black jetted lace over satin, diamonds, and pink roses.

Mrs. Harry Clark, pink brocade and pink roses.

Mrs. Henry W. Eaton, black thread lace, with insertions of white lace, over silk.

Miss Eaton, pink peau de sole, with trimmings of white lace.

Miss Angelica Church, white satin, with white lace.

Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, a gown of pale chiffon, over silk of the same shade, the overdress covered with tiny ruffles of the chiffon, and pearl ornaments.

Mrs. Henry Mill Day, yellow satin.

Mrs. G. L. Gillespie, blue velvet and cream lace, appliqued.

Mrs. R. V. Nicol, white satin, brocaded, with lace bertha, embroidered with gold; diamonds and pearls.

Mrs. W M. Kingsland, white satin.

Mrs. E. J. Berwind, blue satin, pailletted, of jet.

Mrs. Martha Washington Bond, baby blue.

Mrs. Clarice Coudert, black spangled net.

Mrs. Davidson, black spangled net.

Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, black spangled net and royal purple velvet.

Mrs. Eleanore Hewitt, gray silk.

The Misses Miller, daughters of Rear Admiral Miller, pale pink silk with lace.

Mrs. Charles F. Shrady, black jetted net over black silk.

Miss Sayre, white satin and white lace.

Mrs. Charles E. Manierre, pale blue tucked chiffon, with lace on bodice.

Mrs. James Sheldon, yellow brocaded satin.

Miss Adoms, pink satin, with white tulle overdress and pale blue chiffon on bodice.

Mrs. Charles F. Roe, white satin, point lace, and diamonds.

Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, white net, spangled with jet over white satin; the Misses Lauterbach in white satin covered with plaited white tulle, the bodices spangled.

Mrs. Charles Walsh, yellow satin, appliquéd pearls.

Miss Morgan, white satin in chiffon, with paillettes.

Mrs. R. J. Henderson, black silk, spangled, lace.

Miss M. E. B. Culbertson, white lace over white satin.

GERMAN CHARITY BALL.

Nearly 3,000 persons representing the flower of German society danced in the name of charity last night in the Metropolitan Opera House, the occasion being the annual German Charity Ball. The Opera House presented a handsome appearance, and the committee that gives enjoyment that the needy may be relieved made the affair a complete success.

For ten years the German Charity Ball Society, composed of members representing the Bachelor's Circle, German Liederkranz; the Young Arion, the Beethoven Maennerchor, and Beethoven Bachelors, has given these affairs and in that time $90,000 has been distributed among deserving charities. This year the committee, of which Oswald Ottendorfer is the Honorary President, and Robert C. Kammerer the actual President, announced that nearly $12,000 would be distributed to the German Hospital and Dispensary, German Society, St. Mark's Hospital, Wartburg Orphan Farm School, German Dispensary, Isabella Home, German Poliklinik, St. Francis Hospital, and the German Ladies' Society for the Support of Needy Widows and Orphans.

The ball opened at 11 o'clock. The grand march was led by Robert C. Kammerer and Mrs. William Forster, and despite the fact that the boxes and galleries remained crowded fully 300 couples participated in the march. Then came the dancing, and until the "wee sma' hours" the light fantastic toe was tripped, and Charity, emblazoned in letters of light above the stage, was the winner.

TO DISFRANCHISE NEGROES.

Maryland Democrats Plan Legislation to That End—County School Boards May Be Ousted.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—The Democratic managers are planning legislation which will oust all Republicans from the County School Boards throughout the State and disfranchise all negroes who cannot read and write in the eastern and southern counties. At a quiet conference of Democratic politicians held last night Robert Moss said that Maryland was a Southern State, and the Democratic Party should rule. The reason the State went Democratic in November was that it was considered dangerous to continue the Republicans in power. In the southern counties, or "black belt," he contended, a decisive remedy was required.

The chief provision of the Election bill being constructed by the Democratic managers provides for a ballot with the candidates all in a single column, without party grouping or party emblems, and making it necessary, so it is assumed, for a voter to be able to read the ticket in order to vote his sentiments, as the bill denies the aid of election officials to illiterate voters. It also revives an act requiring an affidavit of an intention to return when voters go to reside out of the State. This provision is intended to exclude employes of the Federal Government who live in Washington and claim the right to vote in Maryland.

The bill will meet the united opposition of the Republicans in the Legislature, and the vote of every Democratic Senator will be required to pass it. Unless that is assured, it will not be introduced. It is believed that one or two Senators may refuse to respond to the party whip.

In Charles, one of the counties of the "black belt," the law would disfranchise 200 illiterate white voters and 2,000 negroes.

The bill to reorganize the County School Boards is being bitterly fought by the Republicans. It not only legislates all the present Commissioners out of office, but empowers the Governor to make all the appointments. Now the boards are chosen by the County Commissioners. The new law would give the Governor virtual control of the schools of the State outside of Baltimore City.

COL. BRYAN AT CONCORD, N. H.

Uses Up All the Time Allotted to the Other Speakers.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 1.—Col. William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska arrived here this afternoon. It was the third city he had made a stop in since early morning, the first being in Portsmouth, where he addressed a large number of people; the second was at Manchester, where he spoke a few words to quite a crowd which greeted him at the station.

After a short rest the distinguished visitor held a reception, and then attended a banquet at the Eagle Hotel, at which 250 of the prominent Democrats of the State were present.

Mr. Bryan, in his speech, used up all the time allotted to the other gentlemen.

Mr. Bryan said in opening that he brought good tidings from other parts of the country, and found in New Hampshire and other eastern States thousands who would not bow their knee to Baal—men who believe in the true principles of Democracy, who made and won the fight, and rescued the Democratic Party from the rule of plutocracy.

The contest is between plutocracy and democracy. A plutocracy is a government in which wealth rules. A democracy is a government in which the people rule. Democracy means the protection of every man in the enjoyment of the rewards of his toil. Democracy means equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

The doctrine of the dollar first and the man afterward is seen in its attitude on taxation, trusts, and at last, imperialism.

DIPLOMATS DISCUSSING CHINA.

Action in Which Russia and America Can Join Expected.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Daily Telegraph has the following dispatch from Vienna:

"Four parlers are actively proceeding among the European Cabinets concerning co-operation in China. It appears quite certain that action will be taken, in which Russia and America can join."

Russia Closing in on Persia.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The Russian loan to Persia secures to Russia a prolongation of the concession of the exclusive right to construct railways in that country, and it is assumed here that by June next Bender Abbas, on the Persian Gulf, will become Russian in virtue of another loan."

Monument for Gen. Moltke.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Emperor William has approved the Moltke Monument model submitted by Herr Urhues, the sculptor. The monument will be placed so as to face the General Staff Building in Berlin. The figure will be 16 feet in height, and the entire monument 33.

EVANS COLLECTION SALE

Inness's "Georgia Pines" Is Knocked Down for $5,900.

Winslow Homer's "Weather Beaten" Fetches $4,000—For 180 Pictures $104,000 Have Been Paid.

The second evening's sale of the collection of painting. by American artists formed by William T. Evans resulted in a larger aggregate amount being realized than at the sale on Wednesday evening. Mr. Evans, however, can hardly have been so well pleased as after the first evening's sale, since among the lots disposed of were some of the choicest pictures that he owned. Indeed, compared with the prices of Wednesday, those of yesterday were in many cases extraordinarily low. "The Longshoreman's Noon," by J. G. Brown, for instance, brought only $1,350; George Inness's "The Valley on a Gloomy Day," $1,225, and "St. Cecilia," by F. S. Church, $1,200. These three pictures are among the most important works of the respective artists.

On the other hand, another Inness, "Georgia Pines, Afternoon," sold for the remarkable price of $5,900, the highest figure yet reached in the course of the sale. Winslow Homer's "Weather Beaten" was knocked down for $4,000, and another Inness, the celebrated "Nine o'Clock," for $3,550.

Three pictures were secured for the Corcoran Art Gallery, among them being a large work by Robert C. Minor. The representative of the gallery tried hard to secure Inness's "Georgia Pines," but hesitated to bid after $5,900 had been offered by R. D. Evans of this city, who secured the work.

As at the previous evening's sale the paintings by Henry W. Ranger brought very good prices, the more important of them being greeted with applause when placed on the stand. A large number of admirers of Mr. Ranger's work who were in Chickering Hall each evening evidently desired to express their sympathy with him in the suit which he has brought against an art critic. The prices and names of buyers follows:

The Right of Possession, J. H. Dolph; George Pope	$120
The Road to the River, H. Bolton Jones; C. M. Atkins	230
Morning, Korten Hof Meadows, William H. Howe; Louis Stern	170
In the Month of May, Arthur Parton; E. Dwight	700
Music of the Waves in Fingal's Cave, Charles C. Curran; R. S. Leo	160
A Spring Flood, Charles A. Platt; J. Jones.	100
Cattle and Landscape, Horatio Walker; George D. Pratt	190
Twilight, Robert C. Minor, Louis Stern	225
Roses, Abbott H. Thayer, F. J. Hecker	410
La Cigale, Wyatt Eaton, F. G. Hecker	900
Among the Old Poets, Walter Shirlaw, J. Bigelow	300
Summer in the Catskills, George Inness; Emerson McMillen	600
Evening in Picardy, Louis Paul Dessar; C. W. Kraushaar	400
A Mountain Brook, Homer D. Martin; ——	515
A Rainy Day, William A. Coffin; Louis Stern	220
The Road to the Sea, Arthur Hoeber; J. Jones	130
Autumn in the North Woods, A. H. Wyant; George D. Pratt	875
Moonrise on the Swannanoa, Maria A'Becket; C. W. McCutcheon	150
My Pets, Frederick A. Bridgman; J. Eastman	450
Evening on the Sound, R. A. Blakelock; C. Lambert	250
"Amid the Cool and Silence," Ben Foster; J. Jones	210
Afternoon—Haarlem, Holland, George H. Bogert; E. C. Anderson	500
"Look, Mamma!" Seymour J. Guy; Emerson McMillen	450
Returning to Pasture, Milton, George Inness; A. C. Humphreys	980
In the Land of Promise, Charles F. Ulrich; Corcoran Art Gallery	875
Autumn, W. St. John Harper; C. W. McCutcheon	250
Moonrise, Brookhaven, L. I., Frederick W. Kost; C. Lambert	325
"Where Waves and Moonlight Meet," F. K. M. Rehn; E. Dwight	800
Air, F. S. Church; R. D. Evans	400
Earth, F. S. Church; Emerson McMillen	350
Water, F. S. Church; —— Stanley	350
Sunday Morning in Virginia, Winslow Homer; J. C. Nicoll	400
Under the Icicles, J. Francis Murphy; H. H. Harrison	225
Twilight in Connecticut, W. L. Lathrop; J. Bigelow	100
Shy, Maria Brooks; C. M. Atkins	130
Night, Charles C. Curran; George Pope	100
Trouville at Night, Homer D. Martin; J. M. Simonson	200
Rue sous le Cap, Quebec, A. C. Howland; H. H. Harrison	160
Nightfall, Robert C. Minor; J. S. Isidor	350
Idle Hours, H. Siddons Mowbray; George Pope	700
Sigbed	250
Sibed	250
Sunset at Amsterdam, Holland, Samuel Colman; George Pope	80
Leeds, N. Y., George Inness; A. C. Humphreys	270
Venice, W. Gedney Bunce; W. Clausen	350
The Bird, Robert L. Newman; F. H. Scott	80
One Day in June, William T. Smedley; J. Bigelow	270
May, Kenyon Cox; P. W. Rouss	250
Shadows of the Evening Hour, Charles Melville Dewey; J. M. Simonson	400
Before the Battle, G. De Forest Brush; H. H. Harrison	440
Spouting Whale, William Morris Hunt; W. Clausen	325
A Puma, A. Phimister Proctor; Cottier & Co.	80
The Letter, Robert L. Newman; R. H. Austin	90
Charite, Albert P. Ryder; Cottier & Co.	200
Afterglow, Henry W. Ranger; J. M. Simonson	270
The Sonnet, Walter Shirlaw; C. W. McCutcheon	210
Twachtman's House, Theodore Robinson; A. C. Humphreys	410
A Late October Afternoon, H. Bolton Jones; E. Dwight	425
Rocky Farm in Autumn, Newport, Samuel Colman; C. W. McCutcheon	140
A Spring Morning, Horatio Walker; H. H. Harrison	130
The River, Evening, D. W. Tryon; Louis Stern	450
Early Autumn, A. H. Wyant; J. M. Simonson	600
A Doubtful Investment, Louis Moeller; J. Bigelow	175
Woods at Trouville, Henry W. Ranger; ——	90
Morning on the St. John's, Thomas Moran; J. Jones	140
The Deserted Farm, J. Francis Murphy; J. M. Simonson	460
"Good-bye, Sweetheart," F. S. Church; J. Bigelow	310
The Meadow Brook, William S. Macy; E. F. Bacon	130
Gamekeeper's Hut, Kerry, Ireland, A. H. Wyant; J. R. Ortgies	850
The Nymphs, R. A. Blakelock; Frank H. Scott	210
The Brookside, Will H. Low; George Pope	210
Launce and His Dog, Albert P. Ryder; George Pope	110
Eventide, Robert C. Minor; Corcoran Art Gallery	1,700
Lengthening Shadows, J. Alden Weir; Cottier & Co.	480
The Mermaid and the Sea Wolf, F. S. Church; Baroness d'Alexandre d'Oreangiani	410
Clouds, Charles A. Platt	375
A Breezy Day on the Tyne, M. F. H. De Haas; G. L. Shipley	200
A Veteran, Henry W. Ranger; Emerson McMillen	1,100
Lowland Pasture, Carleton Wiggins; R. Hoagland	600
Driving Mists, A. H. Wyant; R. M. Lindsay	2,550
Morning at Haarlem, George H. Bogert; Emerson McMillen	475
St. Cecilia, F. S. Church; Emerson McMillen	1,200
The Valley on a Gloomy Day, George Inness; J. M. Simonson	1,225
Cloudy Day, Keene Valley, A. H. Wyant; F. J. Hecker	2,100
Bringing Home the Cow, George Fuller; W. K. Hisby	1,550
The Longshoreman's Noon, J. G. Brown; Corcoran Art Gallery	1,350
The End of Winter, F. S. Church; R. D. Evans	1,025
Georgia Pines, Afternoon, 1886, George Inness; R. D. Evans	5,900
Normandy Trees, Homer D. Martin; Knoedler & Co. (Wilsback Gallery)	2,850
Nine O'Clock, George Inness; G. E. Morris	3,550
Weather-beaten, Winslow Homer; Emerson McMillen	4,000

The 180 pictures sold thus far have realized about $104,000. Many of the finest works in the collection have been reserved for the concluding sale this evening.

R. C. Minor's Painting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some unauthorized person has misled you about the painting by R. C. Minor, "The Close of Day," which was sold last night in the Evans's sale for $3,050, as being purchased for the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The real fact is, I purchased the painting for a customer of mine, and the picture goes into a private collection.

SAMUEL P. AVERY, Jr.

New York, Feb. 1, 1900.

Found Frozen to Death.

WESTFIELD, N. J, Feb. 1.—While W. E. Oakley of Cranford was driving along Springfield Avenue early to-day he came across the body of a man. The man was about fifty years old, with dark hair and sandy mustache, and he had been frozen to death. He had evidently been a laborer. An empty whisky bottle was found by his side.

Harvesting Ice from the Hudson.

RHINECLIFF, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The ice men commenced taking ice from the river this morning, several of the houses starting up the work. The ice is from 8 to 10 inches thick and of fine quality.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A typical American Winter day, with bitter wind, a steely blue sky, and brilliant, if cold, sunshine, did not interfere yesterday with the carrying out of the day's social programme. There was, however, very little going on during the day, with the exception of a few "at homes," some women's luncheons, given by Mrs. Walter Watson, Jr., and Miss Mary Hopeton Drake, and a small reception at Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood's. Last evening, however, made up in the number of its incidents and events for the day's lack of interest. There were a number of dinners given before the ball, notably by Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, Mrs. Albert B. Boardman, Mrs. Robert Nicol, Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., Mrs. George L. Gillespie, Mrs. Robert Olyphant, Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mrs. Edward Townsend, Jr., Mrs. Glover C. Arnold, and Mrs. Benjamin S. Church.

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The guests at all these dinners, as well as at others, went later to the annual Charity Ball, which in the fashionable quality of its attendance and in general brilliancy was the most successful that has been given in years, and quite revived the old prestige of the annual function. The full story of the ball will be found in another column. The more prominent German residents of the city also enjoyed their annual charity ball last night at the Metropolitan Opera House, the story of which will also be found in another column.

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It was a significant fact that last night, for the first time in over a decade, there was no smart fashionable entertainment, and the lovers of gayety were, therefore, left without any other diversion than the Charity Ball, a consummation for which the managers of this ball have devoutly wished for many years.

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To-day has little more on its social calendar than had yesterday. The third and last of the subscription dances for young girls not yet out, organized by Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt, Mrs. Pierpont Edward, Mrs. Lewis Q. Jones, Mrs. Henry Morris, and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, will take place at the Metropolitan Club annex, and to it the young women will come with powdered hair, and many of them will be costumed as French marquises of the last century. The third meeting of Mrs. Quackenbush's dancing class, known as the Five Cotillions, will be held at Sherry's, and Mrs. Trenor L. Park will give a supper and a small dance at Sherry's after the opera. "Die Meistersinger" will be sung at the opera. Miss Edith de Russy, daughter of Gen. Russy, will give a luncheon for young women at her residence, 15 Central Park West, in the afternoon.

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The second of a course of conferences given under the auspices of the Huguenot Society of America was held at the residence of Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, 7 East Forty-second Street, yesterday morning. There was quite a large attendance, for these lectures, which are given in French by M. L. Bolsse, on the history of the French Huguenots, are considered instructive, not only from the historical but from the lingual standpoint. The next lecture will be delivered at the residence of Mrs. Robert W. De Forest, 7 Washington Square, next Thursday morning.

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The fourth dance of the Bachelors and Spinsters was held at Delmonico's last evening. Mr. Frederick S. Greene led the cotillion, dancing alone. There were no favor figures. The Reception Committee was composed of Mrs. J. M. Knapp, Mrs. Harrison, and Mrs. Spencer. The cotillion was danced after supper, and the affair closed early.

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The "stag" reception of the American Water Color Society, which will be given this evening at the Astoria Hotel, will be largely attended by well-known men, and will be more of a social event than for some years past. The society holds its exhibition this year in novel quarters—namely, the Astoria Hotel, and will open its display to the public there on Monday morning next. To-day will be press view.

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Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman is to be the chaperone of a small party of young women who are to go to Bermuda for a short time. The party will start next Wednesday, Feb. 7, and will include Miss Ruth Emmons, Miss Violet Stewart, Miss Thornell, Miss Cecil Boardman, and Mrs. Boardman's little daughter, Geraldine.

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Mrs. Boardman's guests at her dinner last evening for her son, Mr. Sewall Boardman, included Mr. and Mrs. Motley, Miss Niles, Miss Thornell, Mr. Morton Whitman, and Mr. Lawrence Gillespie.

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Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy has been one of the last of the Meadow Brook colony to come to town. She has opened her residence, 99 Fifth Avenue. Her youngest daughter has been quite ill, but is now improving.

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The same old reports are current concerning the purchase by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay of a Scottish castle and its shootings. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay have been passing the Winter very quietly, as Mrs. Mackay is in delicate health, at their residence in this city. No confirmation of the story has been obtained.

***

Mr. William C. Whitney will give a dinner in honor of Lady Colebrooke on Feb. 10. As Mr. Whitney has been in mourning, this will be the first time he will have thrown open his superb new residence on Fifth Avenue. Lady Colebrooke sails shortly for England. She and Sir Edward Colebrooke have been Mr. Whitney's guests this Winter.

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The last news from Aiken does not seem to promise any great gayety there. Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll have been among the latest arrivals, and a small circle of the hunting set, which has its Winter quarters at Meadow Brook, has been giving dinners to each other. Meadow Brook itself is almost absolutely deserted, and the great country houses are all closed with the exception of that of Mrs. Albert Stevens, where Mr. Stevens remains the greater part of the week. Mrs. Stevens is at the Bristol in this city for two months.

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Plans have been filed for the new hotel at Garden City, which will be ready by the Autumn. It is to be a Colonial structure and very picturesque in appearance. Garden City being so near the Meadow Brook colony, has always been a favorite place in the Autumn and Spring for a large society colony.

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At the small informal entertainment given to-day by Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood, a band of Filipino natives will wear white, with large white hats, this being the costume of the better class of natives. The fourth man will wear a straw costume. There will be also two women, one of whom will wear a long skirt, and the other a "Letepha," with a short skirt. "Miss Scott," a "colored lady," with a sweet soprano voice, is to sing on a small stage. The Filipinos will execute and warble their native dances and the lays of their tropic land.

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Mr. Dave Hennen Morris has entirely recovered from his serious illness. He and Mrs. Morris will remain in New Orleans and on their plantation until after the carnival.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will give another house party at Lakewood over Sunday.

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Prince and Princess Cantacuzene, born Grant, are in Paris at the Ritz on their way south. Also Spencer Eddy and Mrs. Robert Livingston and Miss Livingston. Mrs. Kernochan arrived in Rome on Jan. 15 with Miss Smith Clift. They have apartments at the Grand Hotel, where they expect to stay for some time. They came direct from Pau. Among others registered at the Grand Hotel, Rome, are Mrs. Greer Allen, Chicago; the Earl of Northcote, Prince Trivulzio, Milan; Mrs. Ed Kemeys, Mrs. W. Pell and Miss Pell, Mrs. Horwitz, Lord Carneggie, Lady Arthur, and Mrs. Howard Butler of New York.

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The weather in Rome has been sunny and warm, and the city is full to overflowing. Now that Cairo is to be cut off, the hotel proprietors are contemplating a rich harvest, which will undoubtedly be realized. Prices are much higher than ever before, as the demands for rooms far exceed the supply. The Roman Hunt, of which Count Giulio Carminati is master, met outside the Porta Pia on Jan. 17, Mrs. Kernochan being one of the two ladies mounted, among a field of fifty. The first fox was lost in a clump of bushes, but a second was started and led the huntsmen a long chase across the Campagna to the tomb of Cecilia Metella, on the Appian Way, near which the "kill" took place. A large number of strangers took advantage of the warm sunlight to drive out for the start, which is one of the most picturesque spectacles that modern Rome affords. The men are always in pink, and, while the quality of the horses is not of the best, the quantity makes up the deficit. Among those present were Miss Smith Clift, Mr. Thomas E. Stillman, Mr. John King, the Misses Morton, daughters of the Hon. Levi P. Morton; Sir John and Lady Evans, Mrs. Draper, the wife of the American Ambassador, and Lord Currie. Also the Princess Brancaccio, who, it will be remembered, was Miss Elizabeth Field of New York. She enjoys the distinction of being the first foreigner to hold the position of Lady in Waiting to Queen Margherita.

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Mrs. Marion Crawford, with her children, are settled in Rome for the Winter. Also Mrs. D'Oremieuex of New York and Siegfried Wagner, who has taken an apartment. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed are in Florence, although Mr. Bristed's duties as Chamberlain to the Pope require occasional visits to the Vatican. They are coming to Rome shortly.

JOSIAH QUINCY IS TO MARRY.

Mrs. William R. Tyler Will Become His Bride in London.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The marriage of Josiah Quincy, late Mayor of Boston, and Mrs. William R. Tyler, formerly of Quincy, but now of London, England, will take place in the latter city in about a fortnight, the bridegroom sailing for England next Wednesday. The ceremony will be performed at the home of Mr. John R. Carter, Second Secretary of the American Legation, and it will be simple and private.

Mayor Quincy will be accompanied by his business partner, H. W. Bates. Mrs. Tyler is the widow of Prof. Tyler, late of Adams Academy, Quincy, and a sister of Franz Hugo Krebs, Jr., well known in Massachusetts politics. Mrs. Tyler, on her husband's death in 1897, went to Europe and traveled considerably, having placed her son at Harvard. Mr. Quincy and Mrs. Tyler have been devoted friends for years.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Pritchard—Denison.

Mr. Charles Curtis Pritchard and Miss Ellen Louise Denison were married at 8 o'clock last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 113 West Twelfth Street. The bride wore a gown of white crêpe de chine trimmed with point lace and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her veil was of tulle. The two bridesmaids, Miss May Pritchard and Miss Dora Pritchard, sisters of the bridegroom, wore gowns of yellow mousseline de soie over taffeta silk of the same shade and carried bouquets of white carnations. Mr. Pritchard's best man was Mr. William B. Higginbothan, and the ushers were William S. Denison, a brother of the bride, and Mr. Howard Loudon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. H. McKinley, Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Denison, Dr. McCullagh and Mrs. McCullagh, Miss Kellar, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Crawford, Dr. W. H. Harding and Mrs. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Pepper, and Miss Pepper.

Borden—Curtis.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 1.—There was a quiet wedding this afternoon at the residence of Gardner Colby, at 4 Berkeley Avenue, this city. The bride was Miss Edith Caroline Curtis, a cousin of Mrs. Colby, and the bridegroom was Howard Seymour Borden, Yale, '99, a son of M. C. D. Borden of New York City. Miss Mary Bradley was maid of honor. B. H. Borden, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were A. P. Fitch, Jr., Arthur Stokes, Arthur Doremus, H. D. Fisher, S. T. Foote, and C. N. Bligiow, Jr., all of New York. The bride was gowned in white satin, trimmed with point lace, and carried a bouquet of orchids and lillies of the valley. Owing to recent deaths in both families, the guests were limited to relatives and intimate friends.

Dupont—Dupont.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 1.—In the presence of a brilliant gathering at St. John's Episcopal Church at noon to-day Miss Irene S. Dupont, daughter of Francis G. Dupont, and I. Dupont of New York, son of Mrs. L. Dupont, were married by Bishop Coleman, assisted by Archdeacon Hall, rector of the church. Miss Julia Dupont was maid of honor, and among the bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Watkins of Brooklyn and Miss Julia Carter of Morristown, N. J. Pierre Dupont, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and Francis Every of New York and Frederick Fuller of Brooklyn were among the ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Dupont will live in Newark, N. J.

"RUPERT OF HENTZAU" ABROAD

Brilliant Audience at the St. James's Receives Play Coldly.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—St.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,600,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 10,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Astor Place Bank.
Broadway & Spring St. Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank. Queens County Bank.
72d St & Columbus Ave. Borough of Queens.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

Sutro Bros. & Co.,
BANKERS,
56 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Negotiate Security Issues of Railroad, Street Railway, Gas, Electric, and other Companies, and transact a General Banking Business.
Investment Securities.
Private wire connection to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Atlantic City.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
H. F. Bachman & Co., Philadelphia.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Offices: 302 Broadway, New York.
84 Broadway, Brooklyn.
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Branch Offices,
1,300 BROADWAY, CORNER 34TH ST.
621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
Legal Depository for State, City and Court Moneys.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Separate Department with special facilities for Ladies.
Checks Drawn may be cashed at either office.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate, Mortgages, etc.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Ass't. Treas.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. BARROUP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARNET, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION OF "CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879."

The following numbered bonds of the above issue—BOTH FIVE AND SIX PER CENTS.—have been drawn for the sinking fund of 1899 in conformity with the mortgage, and will be redeemed by THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, at No. 20 William Street, New York, at 105 and accrued interest to February 1st, 1900, upon surrender of the bonds; interest will cease to accrue on and after that date. Registered bonds require to be assigned on delivery.

Registered bonds in denominations of $5,000 and $10,000 drawn in part for redemption by numbers representing $1,000 each, must be surrendered and new registered bonds bearing interest from October 1st, 1899, will be given for the undrawn portion thereof:

5% COUPON BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 0090, 0097, 0308, 1208, 1250, 1405, 1410, 1526, 1538, 1591, 1600, 1714, 1900, 2374, 2380, 2407, 2325, 2617, 3456, 3733, 3938, 3977, 4010, 4232, 4243, 4383, 4589, 4719, 4823, 5753, 5863, 5944, 5976, 6116.

5% REGISTERED BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 0121, 0147, 0794, 0873, 1163, 1168.

5% REGISTERED BONDS, $5,000 EACH. DRAWN IN PART.
(Each number drawn representing $1,000.)
Nos. 0042, 0096, 0140, 0160, 0227, 0260, 0275.

5% REGISTERED BONDS, $10,000 EACH. DRAWN IN PART.
(Each number drawn representing $1,000.)
Nos. 0208, 0253, 0267, 0268, 0269, 0289, 0436, 0563, 0565, 0572, 0740, 0787, 0797, 0821, 0825, 0826, 0981, 01051, 01053, 01063, 01073.

6% COUPON BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 208, 364, 570, 864, 927, 1982, 2199, 2516, 2571, 2622, 2767, 2792, 3017, 3410, 3419, 3558, 3709, 3873, 3874, 3931, 3998.

6% REGISTERED BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 0014, 0027, 0508, 0941, 1152.

6% REGISTERED BONDS, $5,000 EACH. DRAWN IN PART.
(Each number drawn representing $1,000.)
Nos. 0021, 0113, 0161, 0278, 0296, 0396, 0351.

6% REGISTERED BONDS, $10,000 EACH. DRAWN IN PART.
(Each number drawn representing $1,000.)
Nos. 0395, 0417, 0419, 0422, 0425, 0433, 0445, 0467, 0490, 0496, 0512, 0521, 0535, 0548, 0623, 0631, 0654, 0771, 0779, 0830, 0869, 0908, 0912, 0925, 0930, 0938, 0946, 0948, 0950, 0954, 0957, 0961, 0965, 0966.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
By S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made March 1, 1894, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-b, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-b bonds:

SERIES A-b SECURITIES.

29 Refrigerating Car Co. Lease Warrants, Series A-18a, at $1,100 each.
192 Iron Car Equipment Co., Series C, 6 p. c. bonds, $1,000 each.
29 Iron Car Equipment Co., Series B, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
15 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-e, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
4 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-d, 5 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
214 R. R. Equipment Co., Series B-85, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment A-f bonds, aggregating $200,000.
2 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-a, 6 p. c. bonds, aggregating $600.
1 Illinois Rolling Stock Company Lease Warrant, Series B-69, $2,440.
2 Illinois Rolling Stock Company Lease Warrants, Series B-85, Class B; total, $17,150.40.
1 St. Louis, Chicago, & St. Paul R. R. Co. Lease Warrant, Series B-68, $2,400.
2 Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Ry. Co. Lease Warrants, Series A-99, aggregating $19,011.44.
Total securities, $727,501.84.

Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made February 1, 1894, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-d, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-d bonds:

A-d SECURITIES.

3 Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Ry. Co. Lease Warrants, Series A-99, due $28,517.16.
66 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series C, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
2 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series Z-3, Certificates at $1,000 each.
7 R. R. Equipment Company, Series A-a, 6 p. c. bonds, aggregating $6,500.
3 R. R. Equipmen: Company, Series A-b, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-f, bonds, aggregating $55,000.
Total securities, $161,017.16.

Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture, made July 15, 1895, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-e, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-e bonds:

A-e SECURITIES.

126 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series C, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
101 R. R. Equipment Co., Series B-85, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
6 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-b, 6 p. c. bonds at $100 each.
2 R. R. Equipmen. Co., Series A-d, 5 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
13 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-a, bonds, aggregating $10,500.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-f bonds, aggregating $122,000.
1 Refrigerating Car Company, Series B-18a, Lease Warrant, $57,093.97.
1 Rolling Stock Company, Series B-85, Class B, Lease Warrant, $8,576.20.
6 Charleston, Sumter & Northern Railroad Company, Series B-6, Lease Warrants, at $184.94 each.
45 Lease Warrants of the Laughlin Towing & Transportation Company, aggregating $24,478.95.
4 Lease Warrants of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Ry. Co., Series A-99, aggregating $33,147.88.
Total securities, $476,505.64.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made August 1, 1896, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series A-a, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said A-a bonds:

A-a SECURITIES.

5 Lease Warrants of the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan Railway Company, Series A-99. Due on each, $9,505.72.
137 Iron Car Equipment Co., Series C, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
State Trust Company receipts for R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-f, bonds aggregating $100,000.
29 Railroad Equipment Co., Series A-b, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
2 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-d, 5 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each
16 R. R. Equipment Co., Series A-e, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
29 R. R. Equipment Co., Series B-85, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.
Total securities, $351,528.60.

Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture, made April 2, 1894, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series D-4, issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said D-4 bonds:

D-4 SECURITIES.

124 Iron Car Equipment Company, Series B, 6 p. c. bonds at $1,000 each.

Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE.

In pursuance of the terms of the Trust Indenture made January 1, 1891, between the Railroad Equipment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned, the Atlantic Trust Company, as Trustee, having declared all bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company of the Series D-24 issued under the aforesaid Trust Indenture, due and payable, and the said bonds having not been paid, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, on the 13th day of February, 1900, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the following securities held by it as Trustee under said Indenture as security for said D-24 bonds.

D-24 SECURITIES.

21 Certificates of Interest, Iron Car Equipment Company, Series Z-5, at $1,000 each.

Atlantic Trust Co., Trustee,
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE
Purchase Money First Mortgage Bondholders
OF THE
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

The undersigned, at the request of holders of a large amount of the Purchase Money First Mortgage Bonds of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, have consented to act as a Bondholders' Committee under a preliminary agreement filed with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, dated February 1, 1900. Bondholders are asked to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons, under said agreement, with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, on or before **February 28th, 1900.** The Committee will advance to bondholders who deposit their bonds on or before that date, the sum of $25, being the amount of the coupon due February 1st, 1900. Negotiable Trust Certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities. Copies of the agreement may be had at the office of the Trust Company or from the Secretary of the Committee.

When a majority of the bonds shall have been deposited, application will be made to list the certificates on the Stock Exchange.

New York, February 1, 1900.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman;
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
HENRY A. REDFIELD,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, N. Y.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
20 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, SINKING FUND.—In pursuance of the provisions of the Deed of Trust, dated May 1, 1879, the undersigned, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, solicits proposals of the First Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company to the aggregate par amount of $75,000, for account of the Sinking Fund. Sealed offers will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, Monday, February 5, 1900, and should be addressed, "Proposals for the Sinking Fund, E. S. Marston, President of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York."

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO.,
Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, Jan. 29, 1900.

N. B.—Extract from General Mortgage:

"The holders of all the bonds issued under this Mortgage shall have the right, if they so desire, to dispose of their holdings to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, provided for in the Trust Deed of May 1, 1870, who may ask for tenders of Debentures as provided in said Deed; and in that case, each such holder may for that purpose obtain from the Trustees hereof, in exchange for the Bonds secured hereby, dollar for dollar, the Debentures called for the purpose of delivering the same to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, and in such event the Trustee hereof shall cancel the Bonds so exchanged for Debentures."

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING,
New York, January 11, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1, 1900, the same to be paid March 5, 1900, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 7, 1900.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street,
New York, January 11, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 7, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on February 19, 1900.

On March 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent. when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

187th Dividend.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
CHARTERED 1799.
New York, Jan. 29th, 1900.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, February 10th to stockholders of record on February 1, 1900.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10th.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, January 25th, 1900.—A semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock, and an annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the common stock of this company have been declared, respectively, out of the earnings of the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1899, payable at this office on Tuesday, February 20th, 1900. Transfer books will close on Saturday, February 3d, at 12 M., and reopen on Monday, February 12th, 1900.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.,
120 Broadway, New York City, Jan. 31, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held this day, it was

RESOLVED, That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¼ per cent.) upon the Assenting Stock of the Company be declared, payable on Feb. 20, 1900, to stockholders of record, and that the transfer books for the Assenting Stock be closed on Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock M., and opened Feb. 21, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PH. FERD. KOBBE, Treasurer.

Saint Paul and Duluth R. R. Co.
Semi-Annual Dividend No. 46.
32 Nassau Street, New York, Feby. 1, 1900.

A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after March 1, 1900. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Tuesday, Feby. 6, 1900, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1900.

F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent., payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. Co.
Extension and Improvement Bonds.

Holders of our certificates of deposit for the above are requested to present them at our office for stamping and payment of interest due Feb. 1, 1900.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., 59 Wall St.
Feb. 1, 1900.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

TAKE NOTICE THAT ON JAN. 22, THE FIRM of HALPERT, EPSTEIN & CO., doing business at 81 Grand St., has dissolved, and Messrs. HALPERT & EPSTEIN shall continue the business, and shall be liable for all liabilities.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 1	465,234
To date this year	10,328,604
Corresponding date last year	25,794,591

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 1	$1,908,500
To date this year	$49,633,600
Corresponding date last year	$155,974,200

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy	2½	Cort. Tob. pf	½
Am. C. & F. pf	2	Evans. & T. H.	½
Am. Ice	1½	Federal Steel	1½
Am. Smelt & Ref.	1	Federal Steel pf.	1½
Am. Steel Hoop	2¼	Hocking Valley	½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	Int. Paper pf.	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	¾	Minn. & St. L.	1½
Am. S. & W. pf.	1½	Mobile & Ohio	¾
Am. Tel. & Cable	2¾	Nat. Steel	2¾
Am. Tin Plate	2	Norf. & West. pf.	¾
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	2
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	¾	Pressed Steel Car	1½
Canadian Pacific	1	Rep. Steel	½
Chi. G. W. deb.	¾	Rep. Steel pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	3½	Rio Grande W. pf.	1½
Col. & H. C. & I.	⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Consol. Gas	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Cont. Tobacco	1¼	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1½

Stocks Declined.

Atcsonda Copper	½	Lake Erie & West.	⅞
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Met. Street Railway	1
Brunswick	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Chi. G. W. pf. A	½	N. J. Central	¾
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	1	Third Avenue	8
Chi. Term. T. pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Cleve., L. & W.	½	U. S. Rubber	½
Del., L. & W.	1½	Wabash	⅝
Illinois Central	½		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

Omaha & St. Louis 4s 5

Bonds Declined.

L., E. & St. L. gen. 4s	1	Wabash 2d	3
Mex. Cent. 1st inc	1	Wabash 1st, Det. & Chi.	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Third Avenue Street Railroad stock and Tennessee Coal and Iron shares contributed the most notable features of yesterday's security market. The iron stock rose about 10 points, the traction dropped about 10. The iron stock gained in market value on semi-official disclosures that extraordinary dividends are being earned; the street railway price went down because it becomes more and more plain that dividends are, for a considerable time in the future, out of the question. And this contrast, made so clear in yesterday's market, presents what, after all, must be the real test of what are security values. Properties which cannot stand such tests are properties which investors can touch only at risk.

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In yesterday's market professional interests continued conspicuous, being responsible still for a great percentage of business. Commission houses are still empty despite the larger transactions which appear upon the tape. This may be construed as signifying that important financial interests (whose presence in the stock market is never disclosed by groups of outsiders about brokerage tickers) are bringing about such current improvement as is showing. What is suggestively notable, however, is that only such stocks as are credited with having pools in them figure prominently. Whatever the responsible element in the market may be, certain it is that no concerted movement in the bear interest seems opposing the advances that are scored. Mr. James R. Keene (whose views have not changed) seems to be doing nothing in the market—declaring unequivocally, however, that he is not now and has not recently been a buyer of stocks, Wall Street gossip to the contrary, he says, being wholly untrue.

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Out of about 470,000 shares, making up the total of Stock Exchange business yesterday, about 200,000 were in the iron stocks alone, and it was those stocks which scored the most substantial gains. The extraordinary earnings which the annual reports of such corporations are now showing is not without effect upon sentiment outside the Stock Exchange, and, in so far as public interest is at all showing in the market, the most tangible evidence of it appears in this one group. Much is heard of a substantial set-back in the iron and steel trade, some departments of steel manufacture reflecting overproduction. But it is practically the uniform statement of the managers of the bigger metal corporations that staple products are already contracted for to the extent of possible output for more than six months to come. And these same authorities insist that any lagging disposition now showing or suggested is an unreliable guide as to the future.

In recent Wall Street history no change has been so marked as in the Stock Exchange attitude toward iron and steel stocks. They are really coming to have collateral value at conservative banks. To what extent the new favorable status will be maintained may depend somewhat upon how far speculative pools are permitted to fool with their quotations.

STEEL AND IRON STOCKS.

Yesterday was another remarkable day for the steel and iron stocks, and some decided, indeed sensational, rises were recorded, notably in Tennessee Coal and Iron, American Steel and Wire, American Steel Hoop, Colorado Fuel and Iron, National Steel, Republic Iron and Steel, Federal Steel, and American Car Foundry.

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Tennessee Coal and Iron was easily the leader of the group, rising no less than 9 points on trading of about 22,000 shares, and holding its gain so well that the closing figure was the highest for the day. On the previous day the position of all the steel stocks had been improved by the bettered condition of American Steel and Wire. Yesterday Tennessee Coal and Iron assumed the leadership, and easily maintained it, carrying kindred stocks up.

There were several reasons for the remarkable strength of Tennessee Coal. Chief of these was the report that the earnings of the common were so excellent that they would show 20 per cent. earned on the common stock. It was also reported that action on the back dividend on the preferred would be taken at the annual meeting of the company next month, while the Street had it also that an 8 per cent. dividend on the common stock was among the probabilities.

The Directors of the company, who have been on a tour of inspection of the property, are said to have been wonderfully impressed with the great future of the company.

In this connection the New York News Bureau had this to say of the property:

"The Directors of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company have for months been most enthusiastic over their property and have continuously claimed that it would in the year 1900 show net earnings of nearly, if not quite, 50 per cent. on its entire capitalization. They have based their estimates on the contracts now booked for the delivery of iron and steel during the year. Some have even stated that they would not be surprised if the company did even better than $10,000,000 for the year, as the demand for the product shows no diminution, if it does not show an actual increase. The satisfactory reports made by other iron and steel companies and the recent addition of several of these companies and the prospective addition of several others to the dividend paying list during the first quarter of the current year have restored confidence in a great degree to this class of stock.

"Competent experts estimate an increase in the net earnings of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company for January of about $400,000. Twenty furnaces of the company will make 1,000,000 tons during this year, the amount of which is sold ahead into late this Fall at a profit of over $10 per ton. The earnings from the steel plant for the year, based on sales, should be in addition $3,000,000 to $4,000,000."

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In relation to the advance in Republic Iron and Steel, the common stock appreciating ¾ and the preferred 1½ points, an official statement was yesterday put out to the effect that the advance is due not only to a general appreciation in the value of the properties in the company, but also to very large earnings. It is pointed out that, although the company was incorporated in March it did not get full possession of the different independent properties until June 1 and that from that date until Sept. 1 business was mainly filling old contracts made before consolidation. Yet, even under these circumstances net earnings are set out as $2,714,500, which, after payment of $720,000 dividend on the preferred stock leaves a surplus of $1,904,400.

Colorado Fuel was bought largely by inside interests and scored the substantial gain of 3½ points on sales of about 21,000 shares. The recent action of the company in taking steps to clear up its back dividends, and the statements of earnings showing handsome profits, are factors contributing to the upward movement in the stock.

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American Car Foundry common advanced 2⅛ points and the preferred 2 on further talk of dividends for the common and on continued good earnings of the company, as shown by the report of operations for the nine months following organization, put out by President W. K. Bixby. The report follows:

Gross earnings from all sources:	
For 1st quarter ended May 31, 1899	$9,157,796
For 2d quarter ended Aug. 31, 1899	10,033,175
For 3d quarter ended Nov. 30, 1899	10,081,937
	$29,272,908
Deduct cost of materials used, operating expenses, &c., for the nine months above referred to	26,555,496
Net earnings for nine months	$2,717,412
Dividends on $29,000,000 preferred capital stock issued:	
No. 1, for 1st quarter, paid July 1, 1899	$509,075
No. 2, for 2d quarter, paid Nov. 1, 1899	509,075
No. 3, for 3d quarter, paid Feb. 1, 1900	509,075
	$1,527,225
Surplus on Dec. 1, 1899	$1,190,187

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The demand for American Steel Hoop common is on the report that the statement of the company's earnings, shortly to be published, will be largely in excess of estimates heretofore published and will be altogether satisfactory to holders of the stock. It is said there lately has been good buying of the preferred stock for investment purposes.

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National Steel, which yesterday advanced 2⅝ points on sales of some 11,000 shares, is said to be enjoying its full share of the prosperity in the steel business. It is at present paying 7 per cent. on the preferred stock and the last quarterly dividend for the fiscal year is due in a few days. It is said that after the payment of this dividend the common stock will come in for any dividend that may have been earned in the first year.

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Federal Steel's strength was on continued good earnings and the anticipated declaration of a further dividend on the common stock next week.

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American Steel and Wire common, which within the last few days has risen nearly 10 points, yesterday scored a further gain of ¾ on sales of 33,000 shares. Supporters of the issue predict a much higher figure in the near future.

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It is announced authoritatively that the deal of the American Steel and Wire Company for the plant of the Troy Steel Company and the mines of the Witherbee-Sherman Company of Port Henry is off.—Troy Daily Times.

THIRD AVENUE'S DECLINE.

Third Avenue stock was the weakest of any of the stocks on the list yesterday and furnished the sensation of the day in point of decline, falling at one time as low as 98½, as compared with the highest figure at the opening, 108. The close, 99¾, marked a net decline for the day of 8 full points, with sales approximating 22,500 shares.

The weakness of the stock was due to conflicting rumors concerning the readjustment of the road's finances, while in many quarters it was openly stated that, whatever officials of the company might say, it would be found that the dividend would be passed at the next dividend meeting of the company.

The other local traction stocks shared in the weakness of Third Avenue, with the result that Brooklyn Rapid Transit declined ⅝ of a point and Metropolitan 1, while Manhattan just held its own.

Edward Lauterbach made the following statement yesterday as to the plan for taking up the Third Avenue Railroad Company's floating debt:

"The Third Avenue Railroad Company has arranged to exchange all of its present indebtedness into 6 per cent. notes, secured by mortgage running for three years with a privilege to the company to retire any or all of the same at the end of any twelve months. These notes will not contain any clause permitting their convertibility into stock. This disposes of all the company's requirements with the exception of $2,500,000 or $3,000,000 of further indebtedness which may be incurred in connection with the completion of construction work. No payment will be necessary for some time to come in connection with any such expenditures and the company has at least two different methods of obtaining any supply of money for this last named purpose and upon terms perfectly fair to the company. Within a very short time after the issuance of the interest-bearing notes it is the intention to present a plan to the stockholders for the permanent funding of the company's debt and for all other necessary purposes, the principal feature of which will be a low rate bond to be first offered to the stockholders, but underwritten by a syndicate.

"It was not my intention to issue this statement for some days to come, but the rumors circulated to the effect that the company intended to issue $20,000,000 or some other large sum of notes convertible into stock at par at the option of the holders of the notes, and other rumors that it was possible or probable that the dividends upon the stock would not be continued for the present, constrained me to make this definite announcement, showing that the company has no such purpose and to assure to the stockholders that their regular dividends of 5 per cent. per annum are in no danger of being curtailed or suspended."

AFFECTED BY A STATEMENT.

Union Pacific scored a fractional decline yesterday on the statement that the net earnings for the month of December showed a decrease of $81,800, as compared with the same month in the previous year. Officers of the company, however, say that there is no significance in the decrease, it being due solely to an increase in operating expenses and taxes for the month of $133,800.

TWO RAILROAD STOCKS.

It was somewhat singular that in the case of both Louisville and Nashville and the Big Four, each of which showed largely increased earnings for the month of December, there should yesterday have been little dealings in the stocks and no advance whatever in the quotations. Only 2,400 shares of Louisville and Nashville were traded in and but 890 of Big Four.

Big Four's increase in net earnings for December was $145,400, and Louisville and Nashville's $31,670.

SUGAR'S MOVEMENT.

Sugar Trust common st

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

No increase in activity occurred yesterday in the market for outside securities, but the course of the market was still toward better prices, and in some issues substantial net gains were recorded. Within the past few days good demand has developed for several of the industrial stocks, including Rubber Goods and American Woolen, which in common with most of the stocks on the list were almost entirely neglected for some weeks past, and considerable improvement in price has resulted from the larger demand. There has been steady buying of some other less prominent industrials, for which relatively low prices have prevailed, and in this is found an indication of the confidence that is felt in the future of these stocks. The very large earnings shown by several of the recently organized industrial companies have served to direct increased attention to the stocks of this group, and have brought about some fairly large purchases in this quarter of the market.

BAY STATE GAS continued the most active stock and the one that gained the most general attention. Traders showed considerable interest in the stock, and commission business has very much broadened within the past ten days, so that the stock is now about as active and interest in it about as wide as they were during the active part of last year. It is said that announcements will soon be made that will explain the advance which has occurred in the stock, but what the nature of the developments under way is does not yet appear. Bay State sold up to 2½, and closed at 2⅝ bid, a net gain of a quarter of a point. A fairly large amount of stock changed hands at 2⅛, and the last sales of the day were made at this figure. Transactions were probably not as large as they were on the previous day, but trading in the stock was nevertheless fairly active, and there was large demand for the stock throughout the day. It was more irregular than on Wednesday, and apparently efforts were made to keep the price down, with the object of accumulating stock. Lowest price for the day was 2⅛, but only a few hundred shares changed hands at that price.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS presented little change, and the same effort to obtain stock without bringing about any considerable increase in price was continued. Very little stock came on the market, and transactions were limited to a few hundred shares in each issue. In the bonds, also, business was light, but there was a marked improvement in the demand for them, and the price advanced a full point, to 94½. At the close no bonds were offered under 96.

RUBBER GOODS common was more active than it had been in many days. On purchase of about 1,000 shares, seemingly for the account of insiders, the price advanced to 3⅜ and it closed at 30 bid, with the supply of stock small. There was no trading in the preferred stock, which closed at 81¼ bid, with no stock offered near that figure. Insiders are expressing the utmost confidence in the company's future, and say that its earnings are most highly satisfactory. It is expected that at the time of the annual meeting of the stockholders, which is to be held very shortly, a statement of the company's condition will be issued that will show very large earnings.

NEW ENGLAND GAS AND COKE bonds were traded in to the extent of about $25,000, from 70½ up to 71. They closed at 70½ bid.

AMALGAMATED COPPER sold at 83¼ and 83¾, and ended the day with a quarter point advance, at 83 bid. Only a few hundred shares changed hands.

AMERICAN AIR POWER was traded in in small amounts, between 45 and 50. At the close it was offered at 50, with very little demand apparent.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	2⅜	2½
New Amsterdam	2⅝	2¾
New Amsterdam pf	45½	46½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	94½	95
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical	28	30¼
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76	78
American Bicycle	17	19
American Bicycle pf	48	51
American Bicycle bonds		92½
American Chicle	52	56
American Chicle pf	85	93
American Woolen	23¼	24
American Woolen pf	80¼	81
Cast-Iron Pipe	6½	6¾
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	40⅜	41
Distilling Company of America	6½	6¾
Distilling Company of America pf	21	21½
Electric Axle Light & Power	4	4½
Electric Boat	18	20
Electric Boat pf	..	40
Havana Commercial	19	21
Havana Commercial pf	59½	61
International Pump	16	17
International Pump pf	63	64
Nat. Enameling & Stamp	29½	31
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	87	89
National Gramophone	53	57
National Salt	46	47½
National Salt pf	77	79
National Tube	44⅞	45
National Tube pf	92	92½
Otis Elevator	22½	23
Otis Elevator pf	86	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	94	94½
Rubber Goods Mfg	30	30½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	81½	..
Sloss-Sheffield	30	31
Sloss-Sheffield pf	69	70
Standard Oil of New Jersey	513	516
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	½
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	83	83½
American Air Power	40	50
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America	11½	12½
British Columbia Copper	8½	9¼
California Copper	3¼	4¼
Central Fireworks	11	14
Central Fireworks pf	55	60
Chicago & Alton sub	106	106½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	41	46
Electric Vehicle pf	62	..
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1½
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	22½
General Carriage	34½	38
Illinois Transportation	2¼	2¾
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	98¼	99¼
New York Transportation	9⅛	9¾
New England Transportation	6	6½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	19	20
Pittsburg Coal	22½	23
Pittsburg Coal pf	79	80
St. Louis subs, full paid, ex div	120	124
St. Louis common	25	..
St. Louis pf	80	..
St. Louis bonds		94½
Retsof	28	32
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	15⅞	16¼
Superior & Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13	14
Trust Company of America	193	200
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	25	28
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	..	63½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	102	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	..
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	88
Con. Traction of N. J	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	84	85
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88½	90
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	26¼	27½
New Orleans Traction pf	99	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	29	31
North Jersey Street Railways Fins	80	83
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	14	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Traction bonds	113½	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	26	27½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21⅝	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	36	39
Denver Gas 5s	75	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	45	47
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gar of New York	275	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19	21
New England Gas & Coke bonds	70½	71
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	108
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102¼	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	50	55

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27¾d per ounce, and in New York at 60⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 47⅛c.

On the Stock Exchange 600 shares of Kingston & Pembroke sold at .40.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .17½, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.45, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .16, 500 Crown Point at .10, 500 Golden Age at .05, 1,000 Garfield at .16, 400 Hale & Norcross at .35, 200 Isabella at 1.40, seller 10; 200 Mollie Gibson at .28@.29, 900 Mount Rosa at .05, 500 Ophir at .75, seller 10; 40 Ontario at 8.50, 300 Phoenix at .09, 1,000 Pharmacist at .14½, 200 Tornado at .47, 1,000 Utah at .05, and 1,000 Virginia M. at .07.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Anaconda	.37	Leadville Con	.07
Alice	.40	Little Chief	.16
Adams Cons	.14	Mexican	.30
Best & Belcher	.18	Monitor	.30
Bruns. Consol	.29	Ontario	8.00
Caledonia, B. H	.50	Ophir	.65
Chrysolite	.05	Plymouth	.08
Chollar	.20	Phoenix, Ariz	.08
Con. Cal. & Va	1.35	Potosi	.24
Com. T. Co. stock	.03½	Quicksilver	1.75
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Savage	.10
Deadwood Terra	.55	Sierra Nevada	.33
Eureka Con	.15	Standard	2.30
Esther De Smet	.07	Small Hopes	1.00
Golden Fleece	.27	Union Consol	.25
Gould & Curry	.20	Victor	1.00
Hale & Norcross	.25	Yellow Jacket	.20
Homestake	55.00	Argentum Juanita	.19
Horn Silver	1.10	Isabella	1.20
Iron Silver	.57	Mollie Gibson	.21
Lacrosse	.14	Portland	2.30

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—In the market to-day there was some good trading in Sugar, Federal Steel, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, but not much interest in mining shares or other home specialties. Bond business was somewhat better, and, on the whole, the general stock market held well. Massachusetts Mining ran up 1, to 7, but fell back to 6 again; Arcadian was ¼ better, at 16½; Parrot lost ⅝, to 42¼; Butte closed at 43; Montana lost 1, to 267, but recovered to 268; Butte was up 1¼, at 51, later 50; Planters' Compress opened at 28, up 3 from yesterday's closing, falling back to 25½; United States Oil rose ⅜, to 21⅜.

At the Clearing House, 4 per cent. was the rate between banks, but no business of importance was done. New York funds sold at par and 2½c premium.

Call money is still offered at from 3½ to 4½ per cent., with 4 per cent. a general rate. On four to six months, money is in liberal supply at 4 per cent. to the strongest borrowers and at 4½@5 per cent. on mixed collateral. The best mercantile names generally are quoted at 4 per cent., but some loans are being made as low as 3½ per cent. on four months.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5	5½	Old Colony	4	5
Allouez	2⅝	3⅛	Old Domin	17½	18
Arcadian	16¾	17	Osceola	69	70
Arnold	5½	6½	Parrot	42¼	43
Ash Bed	.50	1	Pioneer	1½	2½
Atlantic	25	26	Quincy	140	145
Baltic	17	18	Rhode Island	4	4¾
B. & Cr. C	.20	.35	Santa Fe	5	5¼
Best & M	265	268	Santa Ysabel	6¼	7½
Butte & B	50	51	Shoe	30½	31
Cal & Hec	737	745	Tamarack	178	179
Centennial	16	17	Utah Cons	25	26
Franklin	14	14½	Washington	1	1¼
Humboldt	1	2	White Knob	13	15
Isle Royale	21½	23	Winona	3½	4
Mohawk	13½	14	Wolverine	39	40
Railroad Stocks.					
Bost. & Alb	240	..	Fitchburg pf	123	125
Bost. & Low	240	..	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. & Me	197	198½	E. 6s	110½	..
Bost. & Pr	..	330	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. Elev	97½	..	E. 7s	114¼	..
Bost. B. 5s	80	..	West End	92¾	93
Cent. Mass	13½	14			
Miscellaneous Stocks.					
Am. B. Tel	337	340	N. Eng. Tel	135	140
Chi. S	133½	136	U. S. Oil	21½	22
Dom. Coal	41¼	..	Westinghouse Electric	43	44
Dom. C. pf	115½	..	Westinghouse Elect. pf	61	..
Erie Tel	104	105			
Mex. Tele	2⅝	3			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Tin Plate, Steel, Carbon, and Biscuit showed the most activity to-day. Biscuit common opened at 37, and, with the exception of one sale at 36¾, obtained that figure all day; the preferred brought 93. Tin Plate sold up from 31 and closed at 33, these being the extremes; the preferred brought 81¼. Carbon common opened at 21 and closed there, selling during the day as low as 20¼; the preferred sold for 84. Metropolitan was in demand, and sold from 76½ to 77¼, closing at 77; of its bonds, $20,000 brought 96.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
355	American Linseed	15	14⅞	14⅞
450	Am. Linseed pf	55¾	55½	55⅞
1,300	Am. Tin Plate	33	31	33
104	Am. Tin Plate pf	81¾	81¼	81¼
100	Chicago Union Trac	2¾	27	27
200	Chicago Union Tr. pf	76¾	76½	76½
22	Chicago City Railway	280	280	283
400	Diamond Match	121½	124	124
70	Lake Street Elevated	11	11	11
75	Lake Street El. ctfs	10	10	10
477	Met. L. pf	77¼	76½	77
1,335	National Biscuit	37	36¾	37
100	National Biscuit pf	93	93	93
795	National Carbon	21	20¼	20¼
210	National Carbon pf	84½	84	84
970	National Steel	47	44¾	47
50	Street's W. S. C. L	20½	20¼	20½
10	Union Loop	98½	98¼	98½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—Trading became quite dull to-day, few stocks displaying much activity. Prices generally held well; changes were limited to very small fractions. Western New York and Pennsylvania fell back to 7⅝ under profit taking and sales by traders who had become tired of the repeated denials of a deal. Consolidated Lake Superior was moved up to 20, and Asphalt to 12½, but elsewhere the changes did not exceed ⅛ to ¼.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21¼	21½	Union Trac	39	39¼
Choctaw	33¾	34	Un. Gas Imp	151	152
Lehigh Val	26	26⅛	Welsbach Lt	43	..
Marsden	12¾	13	W. N. Y. & P		
Phila. Trac	96⅞	97⅛	Penn	7⅝	7¾

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The dividend notices of the following companies will be found in the advertising columns: Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and the Saint Paul and Duluth Railroad Company.

Consolidated Gas Suit.

George A. Lamb said last night that the papers in his suit to set aside the Consolidated Gas Company election would be served the first thing this morning. A mandamus suit to restore the legal gas rate may be begun if the first action is successful, but Mr. Lamb will not discuss that feature now.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Feb. 1, 1900.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15½	16	10,666	Am. Car & Found. Co.	14	17	14	15⅞	+2½
61½	62¼	3,455	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	61	62⅝	61	62	+2
33½	34	300	American Cotton Oil	33½	33½	33¼	33¼	− ⅛
..	32	100	American District Tel	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
41¼	41½	1,450	Am. Ice Co., ex div	40	41¼	40	41¼	+1⅝
14⅞	15	815	American Linseed Co.	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14½	− ⅛
55½	56	250	Am. Linseed Co. pf	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	− ¼
5⅝	6¼	100	American Malting Co.	6	6	6	6	.....
26	28	250	Am. Malting Co. pf	26	26	26	26	.....
39¼	40	4,052	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	39¼	40	39	40	+1
89½	90	395	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ⅛
46⅞	46⅝	15,355	Am. Steel Hoop Co	45	47	45	46⅞	+2¼
83	83¼	770	Am. Steel Hoop Co. pf	82½	83	82½	83	+ ⅛
58½	58¼	33,815	Am. Steel & Wire	58	58⅝	57⅝	58¼	+ ⅜
93½	94½	11,290	Am. Steel & Wire pf	92½	95	92½	94	+1¾
118½	118¼	31,665	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	118	118½	116¾	118⅛	− ⅛
93	96	170	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	95	95	95	95	+2⅝
32⅞	33½	1,660	American Tin Plate	31⅜	33	31¾	33	+2
81½	82	310	Am. Tin Plate pf	81½	81⅝	81½	81⅝	− ⅜
103	103¼	22,894	American Tobacco	101½	103⅝	101½	103	+1⅝
40	40⅜	3,175	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	39⅝	40⅝	39¾	40¼	− ½
20¼	20⅝	4,680	At., T. & S. F.	20½	20½	20	20⅜	.....
62¾	62¼	24,748	At., T. & S. F. pf	62	63¼	62	62½	+ ¾
58⅜	58⅛	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	58⅝	58⅝	58¼	58⅝	.....
74½	75	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio pf	75	75¼	74½	74½	− ⅝
75¼	75⅝	35,220	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	76	76⅝	75	75⅝	− ⅜
13½	14	400	Brunswick City	13⅜	14	13⅜	14	− 1⅜
98	100	800	Buff., Roch. & P. pf	98	98¼	98	98¼	+ ¼
95⅞	96⅜	220	Canadian Pacific	96	96	96	96	+1
29¼	29⅜	1,610	Chesapeake & Ohio	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29¼	.....
123⅜	123½	5,170	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	123½	123⅝	123	123¼	+ ⅛
38	40	100	Chicago Con. Traction	39	39	39	39	.....
13⅜	13⅝	2,000	Chi. Gr. Western	13½	14	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
77¼	77½	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A	77¼	80	77¼	77½	− ½
88½	89	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb	89	89	89	89	+ ⅜
119	119¼	4,550	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	118⅜	119½	118⅜	119	.....
107¼	107½	1,400	Chi., R. I. & Pac	107½	107⅝	107¼	107⅝	+ ⅛
121	123	200	Chi., S. P., M. & O	122½	122½	122¼	122½	−1
35	36	250	Chi., Term. Trans. pf	36½	36½	35	35	−1
61⅛	61¼	890	C., C., C. & St. L	61	61¼	61	61¼	.....
104	108½	13	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	.....
18½	19	480	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	18	18½	18	18½	+ ½
46¼	46½	20,725	Colorado Fuel & Iron	43½	47	43½	46½	+3½
22½	23	200	Colorado Midland pf	23	23	23	23	− ⅜
5⅜	5½	110	Colorado Southern	5½	5½	5⅜	5½	.....
41½	42	200	Col. Southern 1st pf	41⅜	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝	.....
17½	18	800	Col. & H. C. & I	17½	18½	17¼	18⅛	+ ⅜
188	190	222	Consolidated Gas	189	189¾	189	189¾	+ ¾
34⅜	35	7,495	Continental Tobac. Co.	34	35	33⅝	34⅜	+1½
86	86½	490	Con. Tobacco Co. pf	86	86½	86	86½	+ ½
175	178	761	Del., Lack. & West	179	179	178	178	−1½
18	18¼	120	Denver & Rio Grande	18	18	18	18	.....
69⅜	69¾	575	Denver & R. G. pf	69½	69½	69	69¼	− ⅛
11½	11⅝	10	Erie	12	12	12	12	.....
33½	34	110	Erie 1st pf	33	33⅜	33	33⅜	.....
..	106	100	Erie Tel. & Tel	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	− ⅛
..	..	400	Evans. & T. H.	47	47⅝	47	47⅝	+ ⅜
15,682			Federal Steel	53⅜	54⅝	53⅜	54⅜	+1¼
2,671			Federal Steel pf	74½	75⅞	74½	75½	+ ⅞
100			General Electric	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	.....
560			Glucose Sugar Ref	57	57	56½	56½	− ¼
100			Glucose Sugar Ref. pf	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	+ ⅛
200			Great Northern pf	158⅜	158⅜	158⅜	158⅜	.....
1,130			Hocking Valley	33½	34¼	33½	34	+ ⅛
100			Hocking Valley pf	60½	60½	60½	60½	+ ⅛
252			Illinois Central	112	112	112	112	− ¾
100			International Paper	23½	23½	23½	23½	.....
560			International Paper pf	68	69	68	69	+1½
300			International Silver	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	.....
750			Kanawha & Michigan	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
700			K. C., P. & G., t. f.	8	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
250			Lacledes Gas	79½	79½	79½	79½	− ⅛
100			Lake Erie & West. pf	84	84	84	84	− ⅞
2,350			Louisville & Nashville	79⅝	79⅝	79½	79½	.....
4,343			Manhattan Con	95½	96	95	95½	.....
5,518			Met. Street Railway	173	173¼	169¾	171¾	−1
100			Mexican Central	12	12	12	12	.....
100			Michigan Central	108	108	108	110	.....
1,100			Minn. & St. Louis	61	63	60⅞	63	+1½
255			Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	33¾	33⅝	33	33	+ ⅛
7,150			Missouri Pacific	44¾	44⅞	44	44⅝	+ ⅜
100			Mobile & Ohio	40⅝	40⅝	40¾	40⅝	+ ⅜
20			National Biscuit Co	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	.....
200			Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	93	93	93	93	+ ½
100			National Lead Co	27	27	27	27	+ ½
110			Nat. Lead Co. pf	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	− ¼
12,020			National Steel Co	44⅞	47	44⅞	47	+2⅝
70			Nat. Steel Co. pf	95	95	94	94	.....
120			New Jersey Central	117½	117½	117½	117½	.....
130			New York Air Brake	130	130	130	130	.....
1,205			New York Central	134	134¼	133¾	134	.....
100			N. Y., Chi. & St. L	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
1,434			N. Y., Ont. & West	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
3,485			Norfolk & West.	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
1,393			Norfolk & West. pf	70¾	71	70½	71	+ ¾
600			North American	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	.....
1,075			Northern Pacific	52½	52¾	51⅝	51⅞	.....
2,957			Northern Pacific pf	75	75⅜	75	75¼	+ ¼
185			Pacific Coast	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	.....
1,100			Pacific Mail	43¼	43⅝	43	43⅜	+ ⅜
3,135			Pennsylvania R. R.	130	130¼	129⅜	130	+ ⅛
68			Penn. R. R., sub. rcts.	127¼	127¼	127½	127½	.....
12,835			People's Gas, Chicago.	105¼	107½	105¼	107½	+2
1,325			Peo., Dec. & Evans	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
50			P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	89	89	89	89	.....
2,462			Pressed Steel Car	56	58	56	57¾	+1⅞
215			Pressed Steel Car pf	87½	87½	87¼	87½	.....
150			Pullman Co., ex div	187	187	187	187	.....
600			Reading	18¼	18½	18¼	18¼	.....
5,870			Reading 1st pf	55⅝	55⅞	54½	55¾	+ ⅜
900			Reading 2d pf	20¼	20½	20	20	.....
6,425			Republic Iron & Steel	23⅞	24¼	23⅜	24¼	+ ⅜
1,350			Rep. Iron & Steel pf	67½	68¼	67½	68¼	+1½
150			Rio Grande West. pf	86½	86½	86¼	86½	+1½
1,120			St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	35¼	36	35¼	35¾	.....
100			St. Louis Southw	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	.....
300			St. Louis Southw. pf	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	− ¼
8,370			Southern Pacific	38¾	39	38⅝	38⅝	.....
625			Southern Railway	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	.....
2,750			Southern Railway pf	55½	55⅝	54⅞	55	+ ⅜
50			Standard R. & T.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	.....
22,815			Tenn. Coal & Iron	87¼	95⅝	86½	94⅜	+8
470			Texas Pacific	16	16	16	16	.....
41,435			Third Avenue	108	108	98¼	99⅜	−8
4,775			Union Pacific	46¾	47	46¾	46⅞	− ⅛
2,000			Union Pacific pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	.....
40			United States Express	47	47	47	47	.....
5,745			United States Leather	16⅜	16⅜	16	16	− ⅛
3,635			U. S. Leather pf	76¾	76¾	75¾	76	− ⅝
330			United States Rubber	38	38	38	38	− ½
100			Wabash	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ⅝
200			Wabash pf	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	− ⅝
50			Wells-Fargo Express	128	128	128	128	.....
385			Western Union Tel	86¾	86¾	86⅜	86⅜	− ⅜
400			Wheel. & L. E.	10¼	10¼	9¾	10¼	.....
125			Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	52½	52½	52¼	52¼	+ ¼
1,303			Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	26⅞	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+1⅛
100			Wisconsin Central	18	18	18	18	.....
50			Wisconsin Cent. pf	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	.....
Sales		465,234						

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
OREGON SHORT LINE—			
Month December.	$690,424	$655,509	$531,081
	1900.	1899.	1898.
SANTA FE, PRESCOTT & PHOENIX—			
3d week Jan.	19,339	17,133	.....
CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for December—	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross	1,505,829	1,352,402	1,325,026
Op. expenses	966,147	958,149	1,010,637
Net	539,712	394,253	314,383
Prop. expenses to gross	64⅜	71	76½
Charges	248,178	242,739	251,403
Surplus	291,594	151,514	62,980
Gross, 6 months	8,676,710	7,783,249	7,420,842
Net, 6 months	2,810,096	2,264,164	1,997,385
Surplus, 6 mos	1,372,250

DOMESTIC SKILL EXHIBITED.

Novel Contest Held by the Household Economic Association—Winners Get Certificates.

An exhibition of a novel character was held yesterday at 1,775 Broadway, the headquarters of the Household Economic Association. The exhibition, the first held by the association, was for the purpose of arousing interest in its work, and to give to wage earners an opportunity to display their skill in various lines of household industry. To encourage them to compete and to provide them with something that will be more useful to them afterward than prizes certificates of excellence were given for praiseworthy exhibits.

Two certificates were given in each of the following classes: Dishes in cookery, garnished dishes, laundry work, and mending and darning. Besides these, certificates were given to the two servants who had been for the longest periods in one service. The first certificate was won by a servant who has been twenty-eight years in the same place. The rooms of the association were crowded from the time, 11 A. M., when the exhibition was opened, until 10 P. M., when it closed. Much interest was displayed in the cookery exhibits, especially in a demonstration of Welsh rabbit making, which was given in the evening.

The Household Economic Association was founded in 1897. Interest in it was awakened the first year by a course of lectures, while in 1898 cooking classes were started. A bureau of information, where employers and servants can meet, will, it is hoped, soon be established. Another new feature will be a course of lectures on cookery for invalids, which will be begun next week, and will, it is expected, be largely attended.

The committee in charge of the exhibition consisted of Mrs. William G. Shaller, the President of the association; Miss M. K. Dodge, Secretary; Mrs. John Kendall Dunn, Mrs. Henry H. Adams, Mrs. Charles Jenkins, Mrs. E. A. Tuttle, Mrs. J. W. Tilton, Mrs. H. C. Fulton, Mrs. Henry H. Lane, Mrs. C. E. Romer, Mrs. Charles Barnard, Mrs. Joseph Cozzino, Mrs. Lowell T. Field, Mrs. H. H. Mitchell, Mrs. C. Hagemann, Mrs. W. E. Woodford, Miss Ray, Mrs. J. Townsend, Miss Jenkins, and Miss Fulton.

The Advisory Board of the association is constituted as follows: Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. Horace C. Deming, Mrs. George Shrady, Mrs. Felix Adler, Dr. William S. Rainsford, Miss Grace Dodge, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. S. S. Ollesheimer, and John Bloodgood.

ADVERTISING BARS TENANTS.

Tract Society Cancels Lease of Christian Business Bureau.

The Christian Business Bureau, which has occupied Room 722 in the American Tract Society's building, 159 Nassau Street, has been requested by the managers of the building to seek other quarters. Although the business conducted by the bureau is not impeached, the Secretary of the society, the Rev. George A. Shearer, alleges that misunderstandings may be caused by the advertising matter which the bureau has circulated.

Dr. Shearer said yesterday that the members of the firm, Gavin Houston and William F. Davis, are, he believes, religious enthusiasts. Their advertising methods, he said, are likely to bring them into ridicule and cause them to be misunderstood. They had been cautioned by the society's agents, Dr. Shearer said, but they continued their alleged peculiar methods. It was finally decided to terminate their lease. No discredit is attached to the firm, Dr. Shearer said.

In their prospectus the firm says:

"Mammon worshippers find or lose what they seek by putting money into the Standard Oil Trust, the Gas Trust, the Railroad Trust. All the trusts that trust in oppression become vain in robbery and distrust the Bible. Their millions we desire not.

"But we do not wish any person to invest money, time, labor, real estate, life, who is not prepared to follow Christ in that act to the loss of all things, and would be disappointed if he appears to all human view to lose all in so doing."

Mr. Davis is a preacher of the Free Will Baptist denomination. He achieved considerable notoriety some years ago in Boston by his frequent arrest for persisting in preaching on Boston Common. His partner in the venture, Mr. Houston, is an insurance agent.

Gold Medal for Sergt. Gorman.

The Police Commissioners have received from William H. H. Moore, President of the Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York, a handsome and valuable gold medal, to be presented to Sergt. Michael Gorman of the Patrol boat for bravery.

The medal is given in recognition of Sergt. Gorman saving thirty persons from drowning during his service in the Police Department. Several medals and testimonials have already been presented to Sergt. Gorman.

Pioneer Settler of Vineland Killed.

VINELAND, N. J., Feb. 1.—Prof. P. Cuyler Swart, seventy-two years old, of Vineland, met with a fatal accident to-day at Daretown. He was driving in a wagon when his horse became frightened and ran away. Prof. Swart was thrown to the ground, landing on his head. He died soon afterward. He was a pioneer settler of Vineland.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

St. Nicholas Avenue Block Front Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Morris K. Jesup has sold to Alexander Walker the vacant block front on the east side of St. Nicholas Avenue, between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets. The plot measures 236.6 feet on the avenue, 141.11 feet on One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and 93 feet on One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. This transaction is part of the trade by which Mr. Walker sells to Mr. Jesup the apartment house at the northwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-first Street.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. were the brokers in the sale of the Ritchie estate's holdings at Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street. The buyer's name is still withheld. A representative of the Ritchie estate said yesterday, however, that, from what he had learned as to the buyer's intentions, it is not probable that there will be any immediate change in the property.

John F. Scannell has sold to Thomas Adams of Brooklyn the eight-story building 39 East Nineteenth Street, 25 by 98.9, taking Brooklyn property in part payment.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Mrs. A. L. Taylor, to T. L. Manson, Jr., the four-story brick and sandstone-front dwelling 23 East Sixty-ninth Street, 28 by 98.

Oscar L. Foley has sold for Harry Mintz the five story flat, with stores, 2 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, southwest corner of Fifth Avenue.

Albert L. David has sold the five-story brownstone-front flat 404 Eighth Avenue, 23 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from John W. Lane the plot southeast corner of First Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, 50 by 113, and have sold to Mrs. L. Keene the four-story flat 144 East Fifty-eighth Street, 20 by 80.

B. A. Maclaire has sold for Mrs. Mary Metzler, to Mrs. Sophie Brockmann, the two-story dwelling 2,051 Valentine Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William Kennelly.

88 West One Hundred and Third Street, 20 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; partition sale, to John N. Baldwin.....$18,625

43 West Sixty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Iva G. Hicks.....

43 Greenwich Avenue, 21 by 72.1 by 21.4 by 68.2, four-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to Bloomingdale & Field.....27,200

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

149 West Sixty-first Street, 13.10 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Rachel King.....11,245

By John T. Boyd.

755 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to the plaintiff, John Lang.....10,400

By Thomas C. Smith.

Edgecombe Avenue, east side, 142.1 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, if extended, 126.10 by 126.4 by 125.7 by 116.4, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Marie Weddigen.....3,800

13,500

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob P. Solomon, referee, Marion Street, Twenty-fourth Ward, east side, 150 feet north of Elizabeth Street, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,827.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, north side, at its junction with the property of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad, 133.6 by 131.8 and irregular, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,660.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 447 and 449 West Eighteenth Street, for a four-story brick stable, 42.4 by 90; F. M. Carpenter, Mount Kisco, owner; Dodge & Morrison of 41 Wall Street, architects; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 100 feet east of Morningside Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 50 by 87.8; Max Vogel of 50 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $75,000.

Alterations.

No. 15 East Sixty-fifth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; S. E. C. Brown of 10 West Thirty-first Street, owner; James B. Ware, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 2,116 Third Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling and store; John G. Williamson of 110 West Ninety-first Street, owner; R. A. Little, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 93 and 95 Fulton Street, to two five-story brick office buildings; Robbins estate, owner; Henry Klein, architect; cost, $150.

No. 54 Unled Place, to a four-story and basement brick office building; Bradley estate, owner; Fletcher & Thain, architects; cost, $100.

Throgg's Neck Road, west side, Westchester, to a one-and-a-half-story frame structure; A. J. Price, premises, owner; W. T. Mapes, architect; cost, $100.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 25 feet west of Willis Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement and store; M. & M. Cann of 639 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owners; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $100.

No. 100 East Eighty-first Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; L. M. Norwood of 1,043 Madison Avenue, owner; John Hauser, architect; cost, $8,000.

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE SITE.

Work of Tearing Down Old Buildings Will Go on at Once.

The Treasury Department has approved the bond of F. W. Seagrist, to whom the contract for removing the buildings on the new Custom House site was awarded. Collector Bidwell has notified Mr. Seagrist that the buildings are now at his disposal, and the work of removing them will proceed at once.

Two or three tenants in the buildings on the State Street side of the block, who had staid until the last gun was fired, were busy yesterday getting their effects together and leaving for new quarters. On the Whitehall Street front staging had been erected preparatory to the work of tearing down the old structures.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Feb. 1.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 145th St, 24.11x84; James McClenahan and wife to Thomas Sheils.....$1

AUDUBON AV, w s, 35.10 ft n of 184th St, 18x60; Sarah Friedlander to Max Jaffe.....100

BATHGATE AV, w s, 150 ft s of 179th St, 108x100; Frederick E. Wood to Valentine Bonifer and wife.....1

BROADWAY, 3,130 and 3,132, 65x75; John McSweeney to Herbert Dongan.....

CHERRY ST, 112, n s, 24.5x60.1x irregular; Mary K. L. Black and others to Bernard Golden.....100

CLAREMONT AV, w s, 182.6 ft s of High Bridge St, runs w 114x s 4.6x e —, gore; also Claremont Av, w s, 162.2 ft s of High Bridge St, runs w 2.6x e 114 to avenue x s 4.6, gore—Hugh W. Chasen to City Real Estate Company.....11,250

EAST BROADWAY, 129, 22x87.6x irregular; George H. Kahns to Jacob Lunitz.....1

ESSEX ST, s e corner of Rivington St, 19.11x50; Louis Stoiber to Israel Lappmann.....10,000

FORSYTH ST, w s, 299.10 ft n of 156th St, 19.1x87.6x irreg.; Albert Adami to Herman Backer and wife.....1

FREEMAN ST, s s, 97.11 ft e of Lyman Place, 18x75; James F. Meehan and wife to Samuel Cowen and another.....4,900

FRONT ST, 33, 33.3x80x36x80; Frederic S. Wells and others, executors, to John E. Thrall.....1

GROVE ST, w s, 181.6 ft s of Woodruff Av, 18.6x100; Ida M. Murphy to Clara H. Spang.....1

HENRY ST, 305, 24x72.6x24x72.1; Elizabeth A. Toal to Morris J. Mashkowitz..

HENRY ST, 231, 21x97.6; Julius I. Livingston to Meyer Kaplan.....1

HOFFMAN ST, s s, 725 ft n of Jacob St, 50x118.4; John Burns and wife to William K. Lancaster.....30,000

JEFFERSON AV, n w corner of Murdock Av, 50x100; Land Company "A" of Edenwald to Patrick Walpole.....10

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 102d St, 55x47.6; Henry A. Sherman, referee, to Albert J. Adams.....1,100

MADISON AV, 651, s e corner of 60th St, 25.2x90; Sarah A. Dusenbury to Richard Collins and another.....40,000

MADISON AV, n w corner of 119th St, 25.10x100; Julia Fleischmann to Lucas George.....1

MADISON ST, e w corner of Rutgers St, 84.7x25; Charles Remsen and another, executors, &c., to Harris Mandelbaum and another.....1

MADISON ST, 166; George H. Kahrs to Jacob Lunitz.....20,000

MADISON ST, 166, 23x100; Jacob Lunitz to Samuel Abrahams.....17,100

MINNEFORD AV, w s, 250 ft n of Beach St, 75x100; Annie C. King and others to Louis F. W. Seifert.....19,250

MORNINGSIDE AV, e s, 100 ft n of 115th St, 25x100; Benjamin A. Jackson and wife to Nancy J. Kennard.....1,312

MORNINGSIDE AV, e s, 125 ft n of 117th St, 0.0¼x100; Benjamin A. Jackson and wife to Nancy J. Kennard.....1

MORRIS AV, widened, s w corner of 148th St, 25.3x88.7x25x92.10; Harry B. Savin to Percival J. Hawhitaker.....

MULBERRY ST, w s, 175 ft n of Hester St, 25x100; Mulberry St. w s, 174.8 ft s of Grand St, 25x100; Meyer Cohen and another, executors, to Julia Busch, ½ part.....100

PARK ROW, 82, n s, 24.10x95.2x25x95.3; Mathilde R. Grimth to Amelia R. Lowther and others.....33,500

PEARL ST, 497, w s; Effe V. V. Knox and others to Harry C. Hallenbeck.....100

PLOT at s s of land conveyed by Munch to stake at point 100 ft w of Chrystie St; runs w 40x n 25x e 46x s 25, being plot off rear of 163 Chrystie St; James S. Simpson and others, executors, to Thomas Simpson, Jr.....1

PLOT bounded on e x new channel of East Chester Creek x s and w x centre of channel, &c., land under water, &c.; Lottie A. Field to Joseph S. Wood.....50,000

PLOT bounded on e x new channel of East Chester Creek x s and w x centre of channel, &c., land under water, &c.; Adelaide S. Prevost to Lottie A. Field.....1

PLOT, 32 ft s e of Park St and Pearl St, runs s w 69x s 20x n e 77.10x n w 18; Isabella McCaddin to Harry C. Hallenbeck.....500

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 76.2 ft s of 95th St, 50.5x98.5x50.4x98.5; Peter Talbot to Hazel M. Johnston.....24,000

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 24.1 ft w of Marion St, 50x75; Isaac Specter and wife to Samuel Vollman and another.....1

RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Sheriff St, 18.9x80; Bridget and Peter McCullough, executors, &c., to Seely Lewine and Reese Saldowsky.....

SULLIVAN ST, e s, 95.6 ft n of Prince St, 74x100; Antony Reisert and wife to Fred Orth.....21,500

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 95.6 ft n of 169th St, 25.7x148.7x25.7x105.6; Leopold Hutter and wife to Henry Degener.....10

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 338.6 ft n of 169th St, 24x150; Clara Berry and another to Julia Hendrickson.....4,000

WOODY CREST AV, n w corner of 162d St, 55.5x96.2x55x103; Alois Soeller and wife to W. C. Deane.....100

3D AV, 351 to 355, s e corner of 26th St, 74.11½x irregular; Leo Schlesinger to Joseph Hecht.....6,400

3D AV, 1,761, 25x85.9; Ross W. Tripp to Caroline Green.....1

3D AV, s e s, 80 ft s w of Rose St, 20x88; Ferdinand Hech and wife to Nicholas Grunzfelder.....100

4TH AV, 320, w s, 17x60; Elizabeth Larkin to N. H. Frost.....16,500

5TH AV, e s, 50.9 ft n of 117th St, 25x85; Louis W. Dinkelspiel and another to Philip Lyons.....30,000

5TH AV, s w corner of 135th St, 24.11x90; Harry Mintz to James J. Hefferman.....10

7TH ST, 198 East, 25x90.10; Charles I. Weinstein to Herman Oppenheimer.....

8TH ST, n s, 280.4 ft e of Avenue B, 20.8x80.10; Adolf ss and wife to Chone Jaffe.....10,775

9TH AV, w s, 43 ft n of 47th St, 25x85; Albert Schurr and wife to Caroline Senn.

9TH ST, 711 East, 21x72.8; Moses Kinzler to Samuel Bergmann.....1

10TH AV, w s, 49.4 ft s of 22d St, 24.8x100; Ida Bowers to William Brennan.....13,000

10TH AV, e s, 62.9 ft s of 21st St, 18.8x100; P. Lewis Anderson to Isabella Benedick.....1

11TH AV, 246, n e corner 26th St, 25x98.4; West Side Bank to Albert J. Adams.....1

11TH AV, n w corner 174th St, 124.8x100; Martha A. Lynch to J. Pierpont Morgan.....

13TH ST, 541 East, 24.8x108.3; Gesine C. Reinecke to Annie Goldberg.....1

13TH ST, s s, 493.6 ft w of 2d Av, 16.6x103.3; Mary Erpelding to Mary Miller.....1

18TH ST, s s, 204 ft e of 8th Av, 24.7x92; Mary E. Foucher to A. J. Levy.....15,000

24TH ST, 235 East, 19.11x98.8; Jacob Schenkel and wife to Jacob Kassewitz.....

28TH ST, n e corner of 13th Av, 160x98.9x172.7x101.4; Moses Lowenstein to Benjamin Lowenstein.....10,500

28TH ST, s s, 273.9 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x99.11; the Prudential Real Estate Corporation to Mary Fitzgerald.....

38TH ST, 45 West, 22x98.3; Isabella C. and Charles P. Latting to Eulalie Ladling.....7,500

39TH ST, n s, 346.4 ft w of 2d Av, 18.11x98.9; Kate Cullan to Princus Lowenfeld and another.....

41ST ST, 127 West, 20x——; Eliot Gorton and wife to Margaret E. Harvey.....11,000

50TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Jacob S. Hallett to Lillian I. Hallett.....100

50TH ST, 255 ft e of 1st Av, 30x100.5; Samuel Green and wife to Therese Steinbeck.....1

52D ST, s s, 256 ft e of 2d Av, 19x100.5; Jacob Goldfarb and wife to Harris Blankstein. ½ part.....

54TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 25x58.1x25.2x56; Mary O'Reilly and another to John Williams and another.....10,500

56TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.5; William N. Garden to John S. Kennedy.....7,500

57TH ST, 459 and 461, West, 83.4x100; Joshua Lazarus to Leopold Peck.....1

57TH ST, 331 East, 20x100.4; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Mary A. Gibbons.....100

61ST ST, 147 West, 13.10x100.5; David McClure, referee, to Claribel Sdless and others.....10,000

61ST ST, 147 West, 13.10x100.5; Claribel Spless and others to Delia I. Donihee.....11,500

72D ST, s s, 234 ft e of 3d Av, 18x102.2; Annie Goldberg to Gesine Reinecke.....1

72D ST, s s, 44.11 ft w of Broadway, 23x102.2; William H. Gray, Jr., and another, individually and as executors, &c., to Anna G. Lane.....62,500

77TH ST, n s, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Frank Schaffler to Maris Blanke.....1

81ST ST, 227 East, 25.5x142.2; Lizzie Welk to Arthur and Annie Fishmann.....100

83D ST, n s, 210.7 ft e of Park Av, 25x102.2; Samuel Vollman and others to Isaac Specter.....10

83D ST, 23 to 27 East, 36x69.2; Frederick A. Conable and another, trustees, &c., to Mary Le Zena King.....95,000

84TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; Edward Oppenheimer to Peter Wagner.....1

85TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 9th Av, 16.8x102.2; Mary A. Burgess to Annie L. Franc.....1

93D ST, 5 East, 21.6x100.8; Moses Lowenstein to Benjamin Lowenstein.....1

97TH ST, n s, 213.6 ft e of 3d Av, 98x100.11; Mary A. Wood to Leopold Kaufmann.....1

97TH ST, s s, 34 ft w of 8th Av, 18x100.11; Henry W. Taft and wife to Abraham L. Fox.....1

105TH ST, 316 West, 20x100.11; John C. Umberfield and wife to Francis F. Thompson.....1

100TH ST, n s, at centre of old Harlem Road, runs n to 110th St, x e — x s w to 110th St, x w; also 118th St, s e corner of old Harlem Road, runs s to centre block x w to centre old Harlem Road x n e to 113th St, x e to Broadway; Louise E. Gatlin to George L. Catlin.....1

109TH ST, n s, 119 ft e of 2d Av, 19x100.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Henry Keilus.....

112TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 75x100.11; John R. Ferrier to Cassibelle D. Lanchantine.....

113TH ST, 156 East, 17x100.11; Caroline Green to Joseph Levi.....

125TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 26.11x99.11; Adolph L. Kerker and another to Henry F. Velje.....

125TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100; 126th St, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 50x ½ block; Southern Boulevard, n w corner, 11th St; 126x100x103.8x128.10; 176th St, s w corner of Southern Boulevard, 147.11x100x161x48.2; 176th St, s e corner Trafalgar Place, 78x50; Southern Boulevard, n w corner of 186th St, 131.6x180.11 x130x200.11; Mary M. Kerker and another to Adolph L. Kerker and another.....

126TH ST, n w corner of Manhattan St, runs w 197.2 ft to centre of old Phineas St, x n e 90.11 to Manhattan St x s e 175.1 to beginning; Herbert Dongan to John McSweeney.....

128TH ST, 133 West, 20x99.11; Lucas George and wife to Julia Fleischmann.....

132D ST, 151 West, 25x99.11; Rosa Cohen to David Malnzer and another.....

138D ST, 48 East, 20x99.11; George M. Van Buskirk, executor, to Mary E. Dobbins..

153D ST, 234 ft e of 3d Av, 18x102.2; Annie Goldberg to Gesine Reinecke.....1

72D ST, s s, 44.11 ft w of Broadway, 23x102.2; William H. Gray, Jr., and another, individually and as executors, &c., to Anna G. Lane.....

77TH ST, n s, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Frank Schaffler to Maris Blanke.....1

81ST ST, 227 East, 25.5x142.2; Lizzie Welk to Arthur and Annie Fishmann.....100

83D ST, n s, 210.7 ft e of Park Av, 25x102.2; Samuel Vollman and others to Isaac Specter.....10

83D ST, 23 to 27 East, 36x69.2; Frederick A. Conable and another, trustees, &c., to Mary Le Zena King.....95,000

84TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; Edward Oppenheimer to Peter Wagner.....1

85TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 9th Av, 16.8x102.2; Mary A. Burgess to Annie L. Franc.....1

93D ST, 5 East, 21.6x100.8; Moses Lowenstein to Benjamin Lowenstein.....1

97TH ST, n s, 213.6 ft e of 3d Av, 98x100.11; Mary A. Wood to Leopold Kaufmann.....1

97TH ST, s s, 34 ft w of 8th Av, 18x100.11; Henry W. Taft and wife to Abraham L. Fox.....1

105TH ST, 316 West, 20x100.11; John C. Umberfield and wife to Francis F. Thompson.....1

100TH ST, n s, at centre of old Harlem Road, runs n to 110th St, x e — x s w to 110th St, x w; also 118th St, s e corner of old Harlem Road, runs s to centre block x w to centre old Harlem Road x n e to 113th St, x e to Broadway; Louise E. Gatlin to George L. Catlin.....1

109TH ST, n s, 119 ft e of 2d Av, 19x100.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Henry Keilus.....

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125TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 26.11x99.11; Adolph L. Kerker and another to Henry F. Velje.....

125TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100; 126th St, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 50x ½ block; Southern Boulevard, n w corner, 11th St; 126x100x103.8x128.10; 176th St, s w corner of Southern Boulevard, 147.11x100x161x48.2; 176th St, s e corner Trafalgar Place, 78x50; Southern Boulevard, n w corner of 186th St, 131.6x180.11 x130x200.11; Mary M. Kerker and another to Adolph L. Kerker and another.....

126TH ST, n w corner of Manhattan St, runs w 197.2 ft to centre of old Phineas St, x n e 90.11 to Manhattan St x s e 175.1 to beginning; Herbert Dongan to John McSweeney.....

128TH ST, 133 West, 20x99.11; Lucas George and wife to Julia Fleischmann.....

132D ST, 151 West, 25x99.11; Rosa Cohen to David Malnzer and another.....

138D ST, 48 East, 20x99.11; George M. Van Buskirk, executor, to Mary E. Dobbins..

153D ST, 234 ft e of 3d Av, 18x102.2; Annie Goldberg to Gesine Reinecke.....

72D ST, s s, 44.11 ft w of Broadway, 23x102.2; William H. Gray, Jr., and another, individually and as executors, &c., to Anna G. Lane.....

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105TH ST, 316 West, 20x100.11; John C. Umberfield and wife to Francis F. Thompson.....

100TH ST, n s, at centre of old Harlem Road, runs n to 110th St, x e — x s w to 110th St, x w; also 118th St, s e corner of old Harlem Road, runs s to centre block x w to centre old Harlem Road x n e to 113th St, x e to Broadway; Louise E. Gatlin to George L. Catlin.....

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CLUB WOMAN'S MAGAZINE.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell yesterday sold out the office furniture and stock of The Club Woman's Magazine at a storage warehouse, 202 Mercer Street, and the sale realized $49.

SIMON FOX.—An attachment for $765 has been obtained against Simon Fox of 125 East Sixty-first Street in favor of Marcus J. Parrott in a suit brought against Mr. Fox and Lewis Mayer on a note made by Mr. Mayer to his own order, dated Oct. 12, payable three months from date, which was indorsed by Mr. Fox. It was stated that Mr. Fox owned his residence, 125 East Sixty-first Street, and also 2,102 to 2,106 Third Avenue, which he transferred on Nov. 23 last to his daughters, Hester Sylvester and Julia Strendler, for a nominal consideration.

LEWIS MAYER.—An attachment has been obtained against Lewis Mayer, wholesale tobacco merchant of 157 Water Street, for $1,849 in favor of John Collins for commissions as a broker and for money advanced. It was stated that Mr. Mayer promised to settle the account on Dec. 7 last, but instead of doing so he closed up his office, removed his furniture, and Mr. Collins believes that he has left the State. Inquiries at his house of Jan. 17 were answered by the statement that he was in Connecticut, where he had been for some weeks, and it was not known when he would return. Mr. Collins also learned that on Nov. 18 last Mr. Mayer transferred his house, 82 East Fifty-sixth Street, to his wife, Rachel. Mr. Mayer began business on his own account in April, 1894, when he was reputed to be worth $40,000 in business and in real estate.

Out of Town.

J. M. CARTER & Co.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an attachment against J. M. Carter & Co. of Heaters, West Va., for $567 in favor of James E. Bennett on an assigned claim from Meyers & Liebeman of Philadelphia for clothing sold to the firm. The attachment was served on a fire insurance company here to attach a fire policy.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ISAAC GOODMAN.—Isaac Goodman, manager, residing at 220 East Houston Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,418 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1891.

ELIAS ROSENBERG.—At a meeting of the creditors of Elias Rosenberg, manufacturer of suspenders at 90 White Street, held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Seaman Miller, Frederick L. Brigham was elected trustee.

ALFRED MUNZER.—Alfred Munzer, salesman, residing at 55 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $21,763 and nominal assets $1,396, in old judgments. He was formerly of Alfred Munzer & Co., manufacturers of furs at 71 Mercer Street, who failed in December, 1892.

W. E. LUCAS.—William E. Lucas, a seller of paints at 89 Maiden Lane, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $85,343 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $33,950 are secured. All the debts were contracted as a partner in the firm of Forest & Co., exporters and commission merchants, who made an assignment on Dec. 15, 1896. Their assets realized $4,271.

MITCHELL & GUYLEE.—Charles Mitchell and John Guylee, comprising the firm of Mitchell & Guylee, manufacturers of heaters at Poughkeepsie, have filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $2,105 and nominal assets, consisting of thirty shares of the Mitchell Heater Company, value unknown, and $126 in accounts. Mr. Mitchell has individual debts of $690.

W. F. ROHRIG.—William F. Rohrig, builder, of Mount Vernon, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $25,931 and no assets. The largest creditors are Philip Bohlender, $8,000 for money loaned; German Exchange Bank, $5,000, and Frederick Helm, $5,000. He has been in the building line about ten years, and carried on a number of building operations in this city a few years ago.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMETRANO, Bartholomew J., and John Ward—J. Thomas	$34
AUERBACH, Herman.—C. Welde, Commissioner, &c.	110
Same—William H.—C. Welde, as Commissioner	110
BINDLEY, Josiah—A. A. Woods	448
BAUER, Charles—American Rubber Tire Company	106
BOYD, Archie—Henry Greenwall	217
CONWAY, William L.—B. Altman	49
CHAPIN, Charles E.—J. P. McGovern	288
CATLIN, Louis.—T. B. Peddle & Co. costs.	117
COHEN, George—H. Moore & Co. costs	75
DOWLING, Martin W.—C. Welde, Commissioner, &c.	110
DELAFIELD, Richard—C. Welde, Commissioner, &c.	110
DEMPSEY, John A.—William Dilger	84
DEFOREST, James X., Wiedemann,	4,414
EARLE, Ferdinand P.—John F. McHugh.	344
EDWARDS, Nathan—James E. Garner	2,934
FITZPATRICK, John H.—J. Briedinger	255
FRIEDMAN, Herman—John Roesch, costs	10
FAUST, John D.—John W. Keller, as Commissioner, &c.	78
GLASBRENNER, John—Louis G. Meyer.	1586
GALE, George H.—Smith, Gray & Co.	53
GREENWALD, Frank—L. Hornberger and others	242
GOULD, Vincent J. Slattery, J. F. McCoy	123
GOLDSMITH, Isaiah—P. Sachs, costs	27
GRIEG, Carrie L. M.—A. E. Woods and another	36
GROVER, William T.—Thomas C. Murray	213
HAMILTON, Erastus—E. R. Emerson, costs	119
HICKEY, Thomas P.—W. Van Tine	130
HITCHCOCK, Benjamin W.—C. Welde, Commissioner, &c.	110
IMMEL, John L.—S. Quackenbush and another	335
JAEGER, Katie—C. Benjes	211
KEHOE, Mary C., Bridget Crawford, and Margaret Walsh, executors, &c.—D. Rafter	42
KEHOE, Mary C.—D. Rafter	42
KIRKLAND, Edward C.—S. Hoffman	55
KELLY, Lucy—James McCreery and others	111
KAHN, George—Louis Herman	112
KAUFOLD, Louise—A. Diuznevich	32
KURNER, John M.—William Scott	64
KILGEN, George J.—F. DeLysle Smith	449
KILGEN, George J.—F. DeLysle Smith	518
KILGEN, George J.—F. DeLysle Smith	512
KIERNAN, Michael J.—Charles Welde, Commissioner, &c.	110
KUHLKIN, Theodore M.—Charles Welde, Commissioner, &c.	110
KANE, Daniel J.—Charles Welde, Commissioner, &c.	110
LOWENTHAL, Gabriel L.—A. Sabinson	92
LODGE, Lucy P.—J. B. Sylvester	563
MORIARITY, Daniel A.—C. Welde, Commissioner, &c.	110
MASON, Marion M.—Thomas Ebert	54
MURPHY, Wilbur.—D. Blendermann & Brothers	28
McSHANE, William—Adelia F. Philip, administratrix	10,311
McSHANE, William—Adelia F. Philip	380
McCROSKEN, Frank—William Scott	62
MILLER, George—R. Segelken	81
MITCHELL, Miles B.—C. Welde, Commissioner, &c.	110
NEWTON, George F.—C. Welde, Commissioner, &c.	110
NEWELL, Darius B.—H. L. Everett	143
ORR, James K.—Aspell & Co.	448
O'DOWD, George S.—Richard A. Lawless	836
PROCTOR, Charles E.—C. Welde, Commissioner, &c.	110
PENNINGTON, Harper—J. A. Barker and another	695
PENNINGTON, Harper—King, McLeod & Co.	301
PETTIT, John, and John McCormick—E. P. Simms	278
RICHARD, Oscar L. and Edwin H.—Imperial Enamel Company, Limited	670
RYAN, William—Charles Sugarman	102
RUTLAND, Mark E.—Wood & Miller	152
STREAT, Charles E.—A. Wells	31
SAWYER, Victory L.—C. F. Brooks	50
SHERMAN, Irving P.—William A. Boericke and others	46
SACHS, Philip—L. Ullman and another	34
SUTPHIN, William L.—C. D. Ridgway	202
SUTCLIFFE, Joseph and William—J. C. Beitaire and another	505
THE AMERICAN BONDING AND TRUST Company of Baltimore City—John P. Kane Company	1,839
THE CLINTON BANK—Max Lubetkin, costs	148
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. G. Smith	119
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—James Bishop	118
THE GUARANTORS FINANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia—J. H. Herrick	5,825
NEW YORK INVESTMENT AND IMPROVEMENT Company—J. J. Cosgrove and another, costs	90
TYRRELL, Richard W.—C. Welde, Commissioner, &c.	110
TALBOT, Elisha H.—Smith, Gray & Co.	27
WHITE, Thomas R.—J. W. Keller, Commissioner, &c.	73
WHITEMAN, Louis P.—Smith, Gray & Co.	32
WASH, Henry L.—E. Fixman	126
XIQUES, Francis W.—R. Steineoke Company	511
ZAPPETTINI, David—Isaac M. Bermas	161

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SAMUEL BAER, Bankrupt.—No. 1,919.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Baer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 22d, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated February 1st, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE BECKER, individually and as a member of the firm of KEISER & BECKER, Bankrupt.—No. 1,938.

Notice is hereby given that George Becker, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 29th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated February 1st, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON GRAEFSKY and HARRIS SHAPIRO, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,922.

To the creditors of Simon Graefsky and Harris Shapiro of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Simon Graefsky and Harris Shapiro were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Feb. 1, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES D. HELME, Bankrupt.—In oankruptcy. No. 2,105.

To the creditors of James D. Helme of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said James D. Helme was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Feb. 1, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON GRAEFSKY and HARRIS SHAPIRO, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,922.

To the creditors of Simon Graefsky and Harris Shapiro of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Simon Graefsky and Harris Shapiro were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Feb. 1, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL M. JOHNSON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 2,071.

To the creditors of Samuel M. Johnson of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Samuel M. Johnson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Feb. 1, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PAUL H. ARNDT and RUDOLPH WIESNER, trading as Arndt & Wiesner, bankrupts. No. 1,885.

Notice is hereby given that Paul H. Arndt and Rudolph Wiesner, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 19, 1900, praying that a composition offered by them and accepted in writing by a majority in numbers and amount of their creditors, may be confirmed by the Court, and that all creditors and other persons may attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 14, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 29, 1900.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the American Mining Company, held on the 22d day of January, 1900, the following preambles and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The stockholders of this Company have become satisfied that it is desirable to exchange their stock in this Company for the stock of the El Oro Mining and Railway Company, Limited, a corporation organized under the laws of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and that there shall be a transfer and conveyance of all its real and personal property, rights and other claims, and all other assets and effects, including the good-will and undertakings of this Company, to the said El Oro Mining and Railway Company, Limited, for the purpose of effectuating such exchange; and,

Whereas, Upon making such exchange, it is deemed unnecessary to further continue the business of this corporation, and that it is desirable to take such steps as are necessary under the laws of the State of West Virginia to dissolve this corporation;

Now, therefore, all the stockholders of this corporation consenting thereto, be it

Resolved, That the business of this corporation be discontinued, that the property and assets thereof which may remain after the payment of all the debts and liabilities of the corporation be divided among the stockholders, that public notice of this resolution be immediately given by advertisement in The Evening Mail, a newspaper of general circulation published at Charleston, West Virginia, and in The New York Times, a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of New York, once a week in each of said newspapers for at least six weeks; that said resolution be forthwith certified by the President of this corporation under his hand and the common seal of this Company to the Secretary of State of the State of West Virginia, and that all debts and liabilities of the corporation be forthwith paid.

JAMES B. HAGGIN, President.
ELLIOTT M. WEST, Secretary.

ja26-1aw6wFri

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL not be responsible for the liabilities of my wife, Dora N. Rogers, she having deserted my bed and board without cause.

CHARLES S. ROGERS.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against CHARLES STEINHARDT and Elizabeth Cora Steinhardt, his wife; Joseph Fernando, Pauline Fernando, Jacob Schmitt, and Margaretha Schmitt, his wife, and The Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company, defendants.—Summons.—Trial to be had in the County of New York.

To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, October 4th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the defendants Charles Steinhardt and Elizabeth Cora Steinhardt, his wife: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of December, 1899, and duly filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 15th day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, December 19th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

d22-1aw7wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ROBERT J. EDWARDS, Plaintiff, against HELEN CAMPBELL SMITH and George A. Smith, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated N. Y., May 16, 1899.

JOHN R. ABNEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, New York.

To Helen Campbell Smith, one of the defendants herein: The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. H. A. Gildersleeve, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for New York County, dated December 28, 1899, and filed in the office of the County Clerk for said county on the said 28th day of December, 1899, the complaint herein having been filed in said County Clerk's Office on the 29th day of November, 1899.

Dated N. Y., December 29, 1899.

JOHN R. ABNEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

d29-1aw6wF&f9

SURROGATE NOTICES.

APPLETON, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. APPLETON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of D. Appleton & Co., No. 72 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of January, 1900. WILLIAM H. APPLETON, MARY APPLETON, DANIEL APPLETON, Executors. J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY, Attorney for Executors, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja12-1aw6mF

CONLON, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. CONLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of July, 1899. MICHAEL J. DWYER, Temporary Administrator of the estate of John P. Conlon, deceased. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Esq., Atty. for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City Borough of Manhattan. a4-1aw6MF

DEVLIN, DANIEL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline McNulty and Sarah O'Connor, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of March, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why Daniel C. Devlin, petitioner herein, should not be appointed as administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of DANIEL DEVLIN, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 23d day of January, 1900.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja26-1aw6wF

LINLEY, HARRIETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIETT LINLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arthur A. Mitchell, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of November, 1899. WILLIAM J. LAWRENCE, Administrator. ARTHUR A. MICHELL, Attorney for Administrator, 220 Broadway, New York City. n8-1aw6mF

LYMAN, THOMAS C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. LYMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 420 West Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator. ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n8-1aw6mF

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRIETTA MARTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 101, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

PONVERT, LOUIS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS J. PONVERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence & Hughes, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1899. AMY K. PONVERT, Executrix. LAWRENCE & HUGHES Attys. for Executrix. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. su25-1aw6mF

RHOADS, GEORGE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE B. RHOADS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin Wright, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of October, 1899. ELIZABETH RHOADS, Administratrix. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Attorney for Administratrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. oct6-1aw6mF

WEBB, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEBB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George S. Hamlin, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of December, 1899. HENRIETTA WEBB, THOMAS B. HIDDEN, Executors. GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d22-1aw6mF

WHITE, ELEANOR V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. ABNER C. THOMAS, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELEANOR V. WHITE, otherwise known as Ellen White and Eleanor White, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Gifford, Stearns & Hobbs, No. 58 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of January, 1900. RAYMOND S. WHITE, Administrator C. T. A. GIFFORD, STEARNS & HOBBS, Attorneys for Administrator C. T. A., 58 Pine Street, New York City.

ja26-1aw6mF

WOOLSON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. WOOLSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 878 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1899.

SADIE E. WOOLSON, Executrix.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN D. QUACKENBOS, as executor of the last will and testament of LOUISE B. QUACKENBOS, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY B. MEAD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the fifth day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the seventh day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Lewis J. Phillips, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue, (as widened and now established by law,) distant sixty-seven feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; and running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and part of the way through a party wall, eighty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue sixteen feet and six inches; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and part of the way through another party wall eighty-five feet to Lenox Avenue; and thence northerly and along the easterly line of Lenox Avenue sixteen feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less—the boundary lines on each side running along the middle lines of the said party walls.—Dated New York, January 15, 1900.

HENRY H. SHERMAN, Referee.

THEODORE R. SHEAR, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The premises are No. 232 Lenox Avenue.

The said premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $13,000 and interest thereon from May 26, 1899, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,516.75-100, with interest from the fourth day of January, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $151.37-100, with interest from January 5, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $270.49-100 and interest.—Dated New York, January 15, 1900.

HENRY H. SHERMAN, Referee.

ja16-2aw3wTu&F&F7

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —E. CAROLINE KOPPER, plaintiff, against MARGARET G. KOPPER, Jr., and others, defendants.

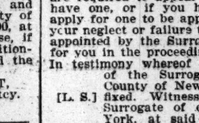
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1900 at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar & Company, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West End Ave., distant southerly thereon forty-four feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninetieth with the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly parallel with Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety feet; thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue, twenty feet; thence easterly again parallel with said Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through another party wall, ninety feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue; and thence northerly along the same twenty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street number 615 West End Avenue.—Dated New York, December 26th, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

MORRIS PUTNAM STEVENS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. C.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: Its street number is 615 West End Avenue:



The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $25,000.00, with interest at 5% due thereon from February 25th, 1899, which mortgage will be due February 25th, 1902. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $538.22, and interest.—Dated New York, 26th day of December, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, February 9th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

ja22-2aw3wTu&F

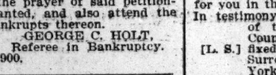
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ARNOLD L. SCHEUER (STEPHEN PERRY STURGES, substituted as plaintiff,) against CHARLES BROWN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action dated August 30th, 1899, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, at the New York Salesrooms, Limited, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Rivington Street, distant four feet and two inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Rivington and Goerck Streets; from thence running easterly along the southerly side of Rivington Street thirty-seven feet and five inches; thence southerly and parallel with Goerck Street seventy-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with Rivington Street thirty-seven feet and six inches, and thence northerly and again parallel with Goerck Street seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 22nd, 1900.

WILLIAM F. GRELL, Sheriff.

LOUIS LEAVITT, Deputy Sheriff.

ROBY & TAYLOR, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 40 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of liens or charges to satisfy which the above described property is sold is $7,928.09-100, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from August 30, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $474.25, with interest thereon and the expenses of the sale. That the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff is nothing. The said premises are to be sold subject to a mortgage for $7,500 and interest amounting to $7,928.09-100, now under judgment of foreclosure and sale, together with costs and allowance amounting to $474.25, with interest thereon and the expenses of the sale.—Dated January 22, 1900.

WILLIAM F. GRELL, Sheriff.

LOUIS LEAVITT, Deputy Sheriff.

ja24-2aw3wW&F&f14

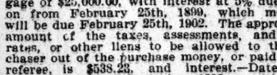
NINTH AVENUE—SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—Adele Kneeland, as sole acting executrix of and trustee under the last will and testament of CHARLES KNEELAND, deceased, plaintiff, against BERTHE HUMMEL et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of December, 1899, I the undersigned, the referee in such judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of February, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York, in Block 1,040, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the east side of Ninth Avenue forty-nine feet four inches south of the southeast corner of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, running thence east, parallel with Fifty-sixth Street, and through a party wall seventy feet; thence south parallel with Ninth Avenue, twenty-five feet four inches; thence west, parallel with Fifty-sixth Street, and through a party wall seventy feet to the east side of Ninth Avenue, and thence north along the same twenty-five feet four inches to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, Jan. 26th, 1900. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, Referee.

HENRY L. BOGERT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 97 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, which is known as No. 858 Ninth Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $26,881.74, with interest thereon from the 23d day of January, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $3,500 and interest.—Dated New York, Jan. 26th, 1900.

CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, Referee.

ja30-2aw3wTu&F&f20

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —BELLA METZGER, JULIUS I. METZGER, and OTTO J. METZGER, as executor, &c., of Martin Metzger, deceased, plaintiffs, against ARTHUR E. MOORE and Annie Moore, his wife; John R. Stofer, and August Sense, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, together with all buildings and improvements th

THE MACCLELLAND CASE

Brooklyn Presbytery Takes Up the Various Charges.

LITTLE PROGRESS IS MADE

Accusations Lost Sight Of in a Controversy Over the Proper Method of Procedure.

The Presbytery of Brooklyn met in executive session in the Bedford Presbyterian Church yesterday, and for five hours considered the case of the Rev. George B. MacClelland. At the end of the meeting the members present admitted that they had accomplished nothing, although the session was a warm one by reason of contested points of procedure. Extreme care was taken to keep the proceedings secret, and Mr. MacClelland and his counsel, Virtus L. Haines, who have fought resolutely in the Presbytery for open sessions, where the charges brought against the former pastor of Immanuel Church could be proved or disproved, said after the session yesterday that they had been warned not to talk. Much that transpired during the session, however, became public.

Mr. MacClelland is charged, according to the Revised Book of Discipline of the Presbyterian Church with "untruthfulness, deception, dishonesty, and an attempt to wreck a church." According to one of the minister's friends, these charges, while sounding very serious, assume a different light when the particulars are set forth.

As to the first charge, it is said of the clergyman that he said his salary was more than it really was, and he is charged with circulating stories to the effect that several congregations desired his services when he was not really in such demand. The specifications of the second charge, deception, are that some years ago, while he was pastor of the Kingsborough Presbyterian Church at Gloversville, he became acquainted with a young woman from Brooklyn, who was visiting that city, and that he paid her such attention as led her to believe that his intentions were serious. This is said to have occurred while the minister was engaged to be married to a young woman in Pennsylvania, and whom he subsequently married. On his own behalf the minister says of this charge that he met the young woman through her aunt, who lived opposite the parsonage, and that on several occasions he took her driving, the aunt being constantly in attendance. He says she had no right to believe that his attentions were serious, because he never proposed to her or led her to believe that he intended to.

The dishonesty charge is based on the fact alleged that the minister knowingly allowed a different price to appear in a deed paid for a lot than that which was actually paid to him. Mrs. Benjamin F. Stevens, a prominent member of Immanuel Church, charges that he tried to disrupt the congregation by being too aggressive and preaching "queer" sermons on Presbyterianism.

Interest in the proceedings was heightened yesterday by the announcement that the young woman who thought Mr. MacClelland was serious in his attentions to her would be in attendance, and that she would tell the Presbyters just what caused her to hold this conviction. There were six women in the witness room soon after 2 o'clock, the young woman in question and Mrs. Stephens being of the number. A number of reporters were also in the witness room. After the women had sat without speaking for some time, one of them suggested that they sing a hymn. This met with instant approval, and, each producing a hymnal, "Blessed be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love" was sung. Then they sat still for several hours, at the end of which time the Presbytery sent them word that they would not be called, and that they would be cited when to appear again. All seemed disappointed.

The Rev. Mr. Burrell then moved that all persons not cited as witnesses be ejected from the building. Lawyer Haines protested against this, and Mr. Burrell retorted that while the Presbytery was discussing affairs of the Church of God reporters should not even be allowed in the building. The motion was carried, and the reporters were turned out into the cold. A few minutes later the Presbyters relented, and the reporters were told that they could remain in the cellar if they saw fit.

While the reporters were in the cellar the sound of a heated discussion reached them. It was learned afterward that the discussion was over the question of substituting as complainant the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America instead of the Brooklyn Presbytery. After the meeting the Rev. Dr. David Gregg said that for two hours the Presbytery had discussed the question of adjournment. For the rest of the time, Dr. Gregg said, Mr. MacClelland and the charges had been entirely lost to sight in the debate over the method of procedure. "I am in favor of peace," he said. "In fact, we all want peace, but we differ as to the best methods of securing it. It would be all over in five minutes if the members could only agree. There are a number of the Presbyters who want to drop the charges altogether. It is a hard matter to prove a lie. There may be an untruth, but it is necessary to prove intent, and that is not easy."

The other members of the Presbytery refused to talk except to say that they all wanted peace. At 7 o'clock the meeting adjourned until next Monday night at 7:30, when it reconvenes in Duryea Presbyterian Church.

WENT OUT IN HER NIGHTGOWN.

Delirious Woman Escaped Nurse and Sat on Fire-Escape Two Hours.

Attired only in her night dress Miss Mary Potter of 1,221 Washington Street, Hoboken, was found sitting on the fire-escape at 7 o'clock A. M. yesterday. Her relatives, a nurse, the janitor of the building, and two policemen who had been called in, had spent two hours in a fruitless search for her through the building and the cellars of several adjacent buildings. It was not until one of the officers went into the yard that she was discovered.

Miss Potter, who is thirty-four years old, had been ill with typhoid malaria, and had become delirious. The nurse fell asleep shortly before 5 o'clock, and awoke with a start just as the clock struck 5, to find her charge missing. She aroused the family, and as soon as it was found that Miss Potter was not in her room, the janitor and the police were summoned.

When the missing woman was found, it was learned that she had made her way to a vacant set of rooms on the opposite side of the floor below, and hence to the fire-escape, where it is believed she sat during the two hours that elapsed between her flight and her discovery.

She was carried back to her room and the family physician was called. He found Miss Potter suffering from a severe chill in addition to her previous ailment, but otherwise she seemed to have suffered no harm from her exposure.

A FAITHFUL BULL TERRIER.

Follows His Master to Prison and Refuses to Leave Him.

John Schurlein, the janitor of the house at 223 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and Patrick Murphy, who boards with Mrs. Julia Hannigan, one of the tenants, were arrested Wednesday night for fighting. When the policeman started to the station house with the men, Schurlein's bull terrier Whitey started after them and began biting the heels and legs of the officer. The latter had all he could do to drive the dog off, and when he reached the station Whitey entered, too, and sat up at the desk. When Schurlein was placed in a cell the dog followed to the front of the cell door and refused to move. The doorman had so much trouble in passing the dog that he finally allowed him to enter the cell, where he slept with his master all night.

When the prisoners were taken to court yesterday morning Whitey ran after the patrol wagon, refusing to be distanced, and went with the prisoners to the pen. He walked into the courtroom with his master and stood by the rail while Schurlein was being tried by Magistrate Pool. The Magistrate ordered the dog to be placed in confinement, and he was dragged to a cell, where his pitiful howls could be heard throughout the building. Magistrate Pool fined Schurlein $5, and discharged Murphy. Schurlein could not pay his fine, and he and his dog went to serve the consequent term of imprisonment together.

A suit of gala cut, $30 to $50—the kind that if not ready to wear would cost you from $75 to $100.

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Dress shirt	$2.00
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WOMAN'S ASSOCIATION ANGRY.

Members Advised to Attend to Their Home Duties and Let Public Affairs Alone.

The meeting yesterday afternoon of the West End Woman's Republican Association looked for a time as though it would develop from a gathering to discuss vacation schools and playgrounds into an indignation meeting. After the reading of a paper by Mrs. Clarence Burns, Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson, who presided, read a post card which had been addressed to the club.

The writer of the post card simply signed herself (or himself) "A Contented Woman." She (or he) wrote that the members of the association would do better to work at cooking and washing than to bother themselves with politics and public questions. If they would confine themselves to their home duties, people generally would have a better opinion of them, and they would not invite "ridicule or worse," as was the case at present.

It was generally agreed by the members of the association that the writer of an anonymous communication of this kind was beneath contempt, and that it was not worthy of discussion. The members then discussed it.

Mrs. Robinson remarked that she had noticed that people who were contented with themselves, as the writer of the post card professed to be, had not a germ of progress within them. [Applause.] So far as the intimation that the members of the association did not know how to do washing was concerned, it would be sufficient to say that two clubwomen had declared that if money for vacation schools could not be obtained in any other way they would take in washing to provide it. Surely that was sufficient answer to assertions that they did not understand housework.

At this point several of those present arose, and in an excited manner declared that it was an outrage to hint that they neglected their home duties.

"I want to say that I can do housework as well as any one," said one woman. "All I need say to prove it is that I had two guests at my home lately, and they staid two months each."

"No woman wrote that post card," declared another. "It was a man, probably a saloon keeper."

After several other women had risen to speak on the same subject, Mrs. Burns, who had given the address on vacation schools and playgrounds, poured oil on the troubled meeting by returning to the matter originally set for discussion. Calmly ignoring the fact that every one present had been insulted, she made another appeal for the objects described in her paper, saying that every woman's club ought to provide a playground, or that were impossible groups of clubs could do so.

Mrs. Burns is the Chairman of the Vacation Schools Committee of Auxiliary D, under the charge of the Federation of Churches of the Twenty-first Assembly District. The playground in Ninety-ninth Street, provided last Summer by the efforts of the committee, was visited, while it was open, by 46,500 children.

BOY PRODIGAL'S WELCOME.

Police and Firemen Witness a Mother's Wrath and a Little Runaway Suffers.

The return of a prodigal without the biblical welcome was witnessed by policemen of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station while answering to roll call at 6 o'clock last night.

George Hoch, an eight-year-old lad, who lived at 1,138 First Avenue, and as a newsboy added to the family income, took it into his independent mind to shift for himself. He left home Tuesday morning, after being punished for some fault by his mother, and did not return. Yesterday the police of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station sent out an alarm for the lad. He was described as from ten to twelve years old, dressed in a long black overcoat, overalls, shoes with the toes sticking out, and a round polo cap. A boy answering this description was picked up at 5 o'clock last night while selling papers at the corner of Columbus Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. He was taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, where he admitted that he was George Hoch. He was then turned over to the police matron, with instructions to remove the coating of grime from his face and hands.

Sergt. McNaught was calling the roll a few minutes past 6 o'clock, when a large woman burst into the station, rushed to the Sergeant's desk, and in one breath introduced herself as Mrs. Hoch and demanded her "George." Sergt. McNaught stopped the roll call and ordered the boy brought forth from the back room, while all the men stared silently in anticipation of the affecting reunion of mother and son. The lad was brought out by the police matron, his face shining from its recent scrub, his hair pasted damp and flat. When he saw his mother he shrank back.

"An' it's in jail, are you?" she demanded. "An' what were you doing when they caught you."

One of the men volunteered the information that the boy had been selling papers and shouting "Uxtry! Boers whipped the British!"

"Come here!" commanded the mother. "I'll show you how the British whip the Boers."

She ordered the trembling boy to take off his overcoat, his coat, and finally his overalls. At this stage the Sergeant interfered and told the woman that she could not punish the lad in the station house. She led him outside, and from a position on the steps called out: "Very well, if I can't whip you in the station house I can do it here."

She took the boy across her knee and whipped him until the firemen across the way called out "time." Then she led the sobbing lad away.

No Delay for Murderer Clifford.

Judge Lippincott, in the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer Court, at Jersey City, yesterday refused to grant a writ of certiorari in the case of Edward Clifford, who is to be hanged on Feb. 9 for the murder of William G. Wattson. The ground of the application was the allegation that the insanity proceedings in Clifford's case should have been heard by a jury, and not by the Court alone. Warren Dixon, counsel for Clifford, said he had now little hope of securing any further delay in the case. Clifford has already had three stays of execution.

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ARTISTS' LIFE WORKS BURNED.

Paintings and Art Objects Valued at Thousands Destroyed in Studio Building Fire.

Paintings and other art objects, the market value of which is estimated at $35,000 or $40,000, were destroyed yesterday morning in a fire which was confined to the top floor of the four-story studio building at 106 and 108 East Twenty-third Street. The pecuniary loss, however, represents but a portion of the real misfortune to Thomas R. Congdon and August R. Romes, who occupied the burned apartments. The paintings burned were works on which they had bestowed their best efforts.

Mr. Romes was prostrated by the destruction of a large painting, all but complete, which he considered his masterpiece. The work, upon which he had been working for two years, was called "The Renunciation of Buddha." It was a portrait of M. Darmand, the French actor, in the leading masculine role of Sarah Bernhardt's play, "Izeyl." Mr. Romes declared that he could not paint it again. "It was my life work," he said. "Now my whole future is gone."

Among Mr. Congdon's losses was a painting, "La Benediction," which he had exhibited at the Paris Salons of 1896 and 1897. Another valuable canvas was a portrait, nearly finished, of Mrs. Charles Young, wife of Mme. Nevada's manager. There were also many copies of Velasquez made by Mr. Congdon during a recent tour of Spain. Mr. Congdon, however, was somewhat consoled for his other losses by the rescue of a portrait of his wife which was exhibited in Paris in 1896. He carried the canvas out of the building during the excitement unconscious of his act. It was afterward found in a neighbor's studio.

The fire began at 8 o'clock in Mr. Congdon's rooms. It was caused by one of the many light draperies of his studio blowing into the flames of a grate fire which he had just lighted. In their efforts to extinguish the flames, which spread rapidly, Mr. and Mrs. Congdon were slightly burned about the face and hands. The damage to the building was estimated at $5,000.

A TENDERLOIN INCIDENT.

Woman, After a Chase, Hands Back $80 to a Man, Then Is Arrested.

People on Broadway in the Tenderloin district early last evening saw a handsomely gowned young woman walk hurriedly up that thoroughfare as if she wanted to catch a train. About twenty feet behind her they saw a well dressed but rather older man whose actions made it obvious that he wanted nothing better than to catch her. It was a chase for a block and a half. Neither would run, but both walked very fast.

The man kept gaining, despite the woman's fast gait, and at Thirty-eighth Street he caught up with and seized her by the arm. The woman knew what he wanted. Without a word passing between the two she handed him a roll of greenbacks.

She turned to go on her way when two detectives stepped up and asked for an explanation. The man said he was John "Jones" of Chicago, stopping at the Holland House. The woman said she was Miss Jessie Evans, twenty-three years old, of the St. Cloud Hotel.

"She pinched my money in a saloon. I don't remember the place," explained "Jones." The woman said nothing. The detectives asked "Jones" if he would make a complaint.

"I got my money back," he said. "Wait a minute until I count it. Five-ten-twenty-fifty-eighty; yes, it's all here," he said. "I don't care whether you arrest her or not."

The detectives decided to take the responsibility of arresting the woman, and she was locked up as a suspicious person. She did not mind the arrest. At the St. Cloud Hotel it was said nothing was known of her.

SOUVENIR FOR THE KAISER.

In Recognition of Gift to be Competed For at Singing Festival.

In recognition of the gift to be given by Emperor William of Germany for competition at the singing festival to be held in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory of Brooklyn in July, under the auspices of the United Singers and the Northeastern Saengerbund, the Executive Committee of the singers yesterday decided to have a costly souvenir designed, which will be dedicated to Germany's ruler, and of which only four copies will be made. The copies are to be distributed to Emperor William, President McKinley, Gov. Roosevelt, and Count von Holleben, the German Ambassador at Washington.

The souvenir will contain the prize song for which the gift will be competed, as well as all the other competitive songs, and portraits of the officers of the singers, of the two musical directors who will conduct the festival, and a history of the Northeastern Saengerbund.

The Executive Committee also decided to have bronze busts of Wagner and Abt, to cost $400 and $275, respectively, made by a firm in this city, and there will also be made smaller busts of the late Anton Seidl, Leopold Damrosch, Dudley Buck, and Theodore Thomas.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETS.

Approves Ship Subsidy Bill—Committee to Consider Taxation.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday and took action on various matters, approving among other things the objects of the ship subsidy bill now before Congress.

Charles Stewart Smith brought up the question of the tax bill now before the Legislature. President Jesup, being so authorized by the Chamber, appointed G. W. Seward, C. S. Fairchild, and J. Harsen Rhoades a committee to consider the matter and report on it.

The Chamber passed a resolution protesting against the taking of the pilotage system out of State control and putting it into the control of the Department of Steam Inspection. A. Foster Higgins then read a long committee report on the shipping subsidy bill, in which, because of diversity of opinion among the members, a resolution of only general nature was inserted, approving the objects sought to be accomplished by the bill, "without expressing an opinion on its details." The resolution was passed after some debate, in which Louis Windmüller condemned it and opposed subsidies in general.

The Chamber passed a resolution indorsing the idea of an up town Post Office, and also one urging on Congress the importance of giving early attention to the needs of Alaska, enacting laws on behalf of property and individual rights, and looking to the enforcement of public morality. It also put itself on record as favoring the establishment of a Department of Commerce and Industries, favoring the bill to remodel the Consular service, desiring a Government commission to study Chinese and Japanese industrial conditions, and favoring legislation to preserve the Palisades.

GILSEY HOUSE CHANGES HANDS.

The Gilsey House, at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, will on May 1 pass into the possession of Major Roessle, a member of the hotel firm of T. A. Roessle & Son, for many years managers of the Delavan House at Albany, and now in control of the Arlington at Washington.

Negotiations have been in progress for many weeks, but there was a decided difference in opinion between Mr. Roessle and the managers of the Gilsey estate with relation to what constituted necessary repairs. An agreement was reached yesterday, when the lease was signed. It is understood that under the terms of the agreement the Gilsey House Annex is not included in the arrangements.

James H. Breslin, who has long been the manager of the Gilsey House, is reported as the probable lessee of the old Victoria Hotel at Twenty-seventh Street and Broadway. He declined to discuss the matter yesterday. The Victoria was to have been reopened last September by F. T. Walton, formerly of the St. James, but it is still in the hands of the builders and decorators. Mr. Breslin will continue to operate the Lincoln on Broadway and the Edgemere on Long Island.

COUNCIL'S EMPLOYES' PAY HELD

The January pay rolls of the employes of the Municipal Assembly are held by Controller Coler because they have not been certified by the Municipal Civil Service Commission. The trouble was brought about by a decision of Justice Truax, in which it was held that the employes of the Assembly being "legislative employes" are not amenable to the civil service rules. Under the ruling the Civil Service Commissioners hold that they have nothing to do with the case, and the Controller maintains that he cannot pay the salaries until the commission's certificate of approval is affixed to the rolls.

Even if this difficulty had not presented itself the Assembly's employes would not get their money because the Controller has discovered on the roll the name of August Pingpank, who is rated as an "auctioneer's process server" at a salary of $900 a year. Pingpank received his appointment from President Guggenheimer of the Council, who has jurisdiction over auctioneers. The newly appointed process server is a barber, with a shop at 413 Bleecker Street. At the City Hall it was said yesterday that Pingpank calls at President Guggenheimer's office and shaves him. His official status is doubted by the Controller, who does not believe that the appointing power is properly vested in Mr. Guggenheimer, and until a proper determination of the man's standing is obtained he must wait for his pay, and the other employes of the Assembly must wait with him.

FREDERICK W. WURSTER ILL.

Frederick W. Wurster, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, was taken suddenly ill yesterday while on his way to his home, at 170 Rodney Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Wurster was to have attended the dinner last night of ex-Mayor Schieren's cabinet at the Hamilton Club. During Mr. Schieren's administration Mr. Wurster was Fire Commissioner, and he succeeded Mr. Schieren as Mayor of Brooklyn. At the home of Mr. Wurster last night it was said that he was suffering from bronchial trouble, and that his condition was not regarded as being serious.

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FITZ GERALD AND OMAR.
A Persian Work Not Well known newly Issued—The Latest Version of Omar's Quatrains.

FOR BETTER BOOKS.
Significance of the Formation of The National Institute of Arts and Letters.

BOOKSELLERS AND BOOK BUYERS.
Changes in Places and Methods—Salesmen who Lack Real Enthusiasm and edge.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS.
An Unusual Variety of Topics Under Discussion.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.
Their Usefulness and Efforts Made at the Public Library to Collect Them.

DANTE.
A Biography Prepared as an Introduction to the Study of His Work.

"THE MAN WITHOUT THE HOE."
Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Stedman Award the Three Prizes of $400, $200, and $100.

ARTS AND LETTERS.
First Public Meeting of the Institute. Addresses by CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER and Dr. VAN DYKE.

WHITTIER.
His Home in Amesbury. Efforts to Preserve It and Make It a Place of Pilgrimage.

POVERTY OF THIS DECADE IN BOOKS.
The Views of Prof. Harry Thurston Peck.

OUR BOOKS IN 1899.
They Number 5,321—Fiction in the Lead as Usual.

MR. MARKHAM.
The Author of "The Man With the Hoe" Gives an Exposition of His Poem.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.
By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

A BRAZILIAN'S VIEWS.
Senhor Lima's Thoughtful Study of Our Problems.

FEUDAL CHATEAUX.
A Volume by Mrs. Champney on Their Romance and History.

SIMON FATMAN A SUICIDE.

Kills Himself at Mount Sinai Hospital in the Room of His Brother, the Superintendent.

Simon Fatman, a cotton broker fifty-two years old living at 205 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, and having offices at 72 Beaver Street, committed suicide in Mount Sinai Hospital yesterday afternoon by shooting himself in the back of the head.

Fatman went to the hospital at 3:30 o'clock to visit his brother, Solomon L. Fatman, the Superintendent of the institution. The two men conversed for some time, when Simon said he was tired and went to his brother's room on the third floor of the Administration Building to rest for a few minutes.

Soon afterward House Physician Louis Bodine and Dr. Israel Strauss, the senior medical physician, who were in Dr. Bodine's room adjoining, heard the report of a pistol. They hurried into the Superintendent's room, and found Fatman lying on the floor near the bed. Near his side lay a revolver, and blood was flowing from a wound in the back of the man's head.

Fatman was lying at the foot of a large mirror, and it is supposed that he stood in front of the mirror and sent the bullet into his head. On a pin cushion on the dressing case was pinned a note, which said: "I alone am to blame."

Superintendent Fatman, when informed of the tragedy, became prostrated and was put to bed. Dr. Bodine said the suicide had been suffering from a chronic complaint for two months, and that he must have been temporarily insane when he killed himself.

The dead man was the son of Joseph Fatman, one of the founders of the hospital and in memory of whom a marble tablet has been placed in the walls of the building.

BURNED IN 5TH AVENUE HOUSE.

Mrs. Marie Clermont's Skirt Catches Fire from Gas Logs.

Mrs. Marie Clermont, a widow, twenty-four years of age, having apartments on the third floor of 429 Fifth Avenue, was probably fatally burned yesterday morning. There was a fireplace in her room, in which gas logs were burning. Mrs. Clermont was dressing to go out., and in walking about the apartment her silk skirt was ignited from the flames.

She shrieked for assistance, and in a few moments the janitress and a woman living on an upper floor were at hand, but the frightened woman was running about the halls, and it was difficult to afford her assistance. The janitress grabbed a portiere, and when this had been thrown about Mrs. Clermont she was forced on a feather bed and the flames were smothered.

Before this was done, however, Mrs. Clermont had been badly burned about the lower portion of the body. On the advice of a physician she was removed to the New York Hospital.

TRACT SOCIETY'S APPEAL.

Wants $200,000 to Pay Floating Debt—Income from Building.

An appeal, signed by the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society, and indorsed by nearly a hundred prominent churchmen and laymen, has been sent out to friends of the society asking them to contribute to a fund of $200,000 which is needed to wipe out the floating debt, which now threatens to impede the progress of the society's work.

In this appeal the society says that the floating debt referred to was not included in the mortgage made upon the society's building, at 150 Nassau Street. Owing to two elevator accidents, the progress of renting rooms in the building was interrupted, and the income from this source, which, it was hoped, would relieve the floating indebtedness, was not forthcoming. The building, the appeal says, has almost reached a paying basis.

The floating debt, according to the society's officers, burdens the society's usefulness, restricts its operations, and in certain contingencies might threaten its very existence.

Among those who have approved the appeal are ex-President Benjamin Harrison, John Wanamaker, Seth Low, the Rev. Dr. M. Woolsey Stryker, ex-Secretary of the Interior Bliss, James W. Alexander, Bishop Doane of Albany, Russell Sage, the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, Controller Bird S. Coler, Moses Taylor Pyne, and Major Gen. O. O. Howard.

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Fur lined Cloth Capes, $35.00 to $125.00

Opera Wraps, — handsome fabrics,—lined with Fur, $40.00 to $200.00

Boas.
Skunk, $5.00, $6.50 & $10.00
Fox, $ 7.50
Mink, 13.50

Muffs.
Wool Seal, $2.50
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Russian and Hudson Bay Sable Collarettes,—handsome novelty garments at one-half price.

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Horsford's Acid Phosphate
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The Surprises of Love
Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40th St. Evgs, 8.20.
Mats. Wed & Saturday, 2:15.
"Another Empire success."—Charles Frohman.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2:15.
MAUDE ADAMS | The LITTLE MINISTER

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. and B'way Ev'gs, 8. Matinée Saturday.
WM. GILLETTE In His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way
LAST WEEK. LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.
Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15.
WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS
Feb. 5—The Farce, Coralie & Co., Dressmakers.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES
Mrs. Langtry recites "The Absent-Minded Beggar."

Grand OPERA HOUSE. Ward & Yokes THE FLOOR WALKERS.
Next Wk.—" THE GIRL IN THE BARRACKS."

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av.
Matinee Every Day, 25c.
This Week—Capt. Lettarblair.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, Pop. pr. 'S NULLERL MAT. SAT. (A Nobody.) By Moore.

FORGOT NAME AND HOME.

Policeman Cohen's Watchfulness Saved Woman with Money—Station House Scenes Restored Her.

A gray-haired and bent old woman, shivering with the cold, was noticed at the corner of Barclay Street and West Broadway yesterday afternoon by Policeman Cohen of the Church Street Station. He asked the woman where she lived, and scratched his head at her reply that she was twenty years old and lived in Cork, Ireland. She willingly accompanied the policeman to the Church Street Station, where she was detained as demented. The old woman had with her a bank book of the German Immigrant Bank, in which was folded $100 in bills. The book showed a balance of $1,590 to the credit of Mrs. Kate Anglin. Inquiry at the bank disclosed an address in Thirty-third Street given nearly twenty years ago. In everything except her answers as to her age and home Mrs. Anglin seemed to be sane. A general alarm was sent out for information concerning her, and in the meantime the desk Sergeant did what he could to make her comfortable at the station house.

Mrs. Anglin seemed perfectly content in her new surroundings. She watched with interest the many persons who came to ask questions of the desk Sergeant. The uniforms of the policemen seemed to please her fancy, and warmth and kind treatment chased away the perplexed look which had come upon her face when asked about her name and home. When the night platoon gathered in the section room preparatory to roll call her dim eyes almost twinkled as they followed the brass buttons on the coats of the moving figures. After the men had been turned out she ate heartily a substantial supper which Capt. Westervelt had had brought in for her.

No one had called for Mrs. Anglin, and at 9 o'clock she told the doorman that she was sleepy and would like to go to bed. At that moment the Sergeant rang his bell and sent for her to come into the front room. Mrs. Elizabeth Boland of 264 West Houston Street, a cousin of the woman, who had heard of her plight, had just called for her. Mrs. Anglin recognized her at once, and did not show the least surprise. Mrs. Boland, however, was very much surprised when Mrs. Ang'in showed her the $100 in new currency, and her eyes opened still wider when she saw the bank book with its balance of $1,590. The lost woman has been living with the Bolands about eight years, and it was the first time, Mrs. Boland said, that her cousin had acted in other than a rational manner. They left the police station arm in arm, Mrs. Boland praising the police for their care of her relative.

GREEN GOODS TRIAL ENDED.

Reedy Found Not Guilty, but George Morris Is Convicted.

John Reedy, ex-Postmaster and telegraph agent at Pocantico Hills, N. Y., who has been on trial before Judge Thomas and a jury in the United States Circuit Court on charges of conspiracy and use of the United States mails in alleged green goods operations, was yesterday adjudged not guilty. George Morris, the other defendant, was found guilty after nearly nine hours' deliberation by the jury.

Abraham Levy, attorney for Morris, asked clemency in view of the age of his client, who is fifty-eight years old. Judge Thomas granted the plea, and sentenced Morris to seventeen months' imprisonment, with a fine of $1,000. Morris will serve an additional thirty days in default of the fine.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mme. Eames is suffering from a slight indisposition and will be unable to sing to-night. Mme. Gadski has kindly consented to sing the role of Eva in "Die Meistersinger."

To-night at 7:30—DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink, MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Freidericks, Breuer, and Dippel. Conductor, Paur.

Sat. Mat., Feb. 3, at 2—AIDA. Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Scotti, and Plançon. Conductor, Bevignani.

Sat. Evg., Feb. 3, at 8, at Popular Prices—DER FLIEGENDE HOLLANDER. Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Bertram, Dippel, and Pringle. Conductor, Paur.

Sun. Ev'g, Feb. 4, at 8:15. Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Susan Strong and Olitzka; MM. Salignac and Van Rooy and Petschnikoff, Violinist, together with Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur.

Mon Ev'g, Feb. 5, at 8—FAUST. Mmes. Eames and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Campanari and Plançon. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 6 at B'klyn, Calvé in CARMEN.

Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 7, at 8—LES HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli, and Sembrich; MM. Alvarez, (last appearance in America,) Plançon, and Ed. de Reszké Conductor, Mancinelli.

Thurs. Aft., Feb. 8, at 2—Extra Mat. of CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saléza and Campanari. Conductor, Bevignani.

Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 9, at 8—DON GIOVANNI. Mmes. Nordica, De Vere, and Sembrich; MM. Ed de Reszké, Dippel, and Scottl. Conductor, Mancinelli.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday Evening, February 6th.
GALA CONCERT
The entire proceeds to be devoted to the
Dewey Arch Fund
The program includes Walter Damrosch's MANILA TE DEUM.
16 SOLOISTS, ORATORIO SOCIETY CHORUS and ORCHESTRA, an address by GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT, and solos by Madame Nordica and Madame Gadski, Mr. Edouard de Reszke and Mr. Evan Williams.
Prices: $3, $2, $1.50, and $1. Boxes, $50. Seats and boxes can be obtained at box office, Carnegie Hall, and Tyson's.

Six Symphony Concerts for Young People.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Third Concert, Sat., Feb. 3, at 2:30.
AT CARNEGIE HALL.
Soloist.. Miss MARGUERITE HALL
Programme: Overture, "Flying Dutchman," WAGNER; Andante Cantabile, from Quartet, Op. 11, TSCHAIKOWSKY; March from Symphony, "Leonore," RAFF.
Subscriptions and single tickets now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

WALDORF-ASTORIA ASTOR GALLERY.
TO-DAY AT 3:30.
A. HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR.
(Illustrated Lecture.)
"IN THE FORBIDDEN LAND."
J. B. POND, Manager.

POULTRY, PIGEONS, RABBITS, CAVIES, CATS. CLOSES TO-MORROW NIGHT at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. ELEVENTH ANNUAL SHOW, New York Poultry and Pigeon Association, (Ltd.) Thousands of Birds—Lots of Pigeons and Pheasants—Big Turkeys—Pretty Ducks—Incubators and Little Chicks—Finest quality and breed ever shown. Open, 9 A.M. to 10:30 P.M. Admission, 50c. Children, 25.

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av VICTORIA Evgs, 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
Mat. Sat. Prices, 50, 75, $1.00
Jerome Syk